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Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 190— BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Aug.	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
5th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
13th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports (8-30 A. M.
15th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi
20th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Kominama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage tariff Apply to —
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujitaj	6777	2nd Aug	14th Aug.
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	12th Aug.	24th Aug
*AlpsMaru	S. Kametaka	7790	5th Aug	8th Sept
*Celeber Maru	..	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	..	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

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Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS F R 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31.12.23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
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Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	Fl.80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,535,765

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(Holland.)
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Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus.
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

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3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application.
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:
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Mr. S. A. MALVI, Sutarwadanipole Khadia, Ahmedabad.
PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Managing Director.

THE KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE,

GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
DRAWING, PAINTING & ARCHITECTURE.

Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay.
Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally
PRINCIPAL.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

BELL & Co., Ltd.

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Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Balsar, Nasik and Etc.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Safiron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign-board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FAST, MADRASI TYPIST. Salary under Rs. 40. See—MANUFACTURERS' INDIA OFFICE, 105, Apollo Street.
A R10973

WANTED—MOTOR DRIVER and CLEANER. Apply personally with testimonials MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Ghatkoper, between 8 and 10 a.m.
A R10970

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics for Nana Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad (Sind). Salary Rs. 100—5—150. A trained hand will be preferred. Apply at once to the MANAGER.
A 20410

WANTED—For a big Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill, a MANAGER, pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and an Engineer, pay Rs 600 to Rs. 1,000, according to qualifications. Only very experienced men need apply with references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20416

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Ginning Mills, Amritsar:—(1) CARDING & SPINNING MASTER, (2) WEAVING MASTER, having experience of about 15 or 20 years. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach as soon as possible on the following address:—PROPRIETOR, Guru Ramdas, S. W. & G. Cotton Mills, Amritsar.
A20399

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GRADUATE ready to work as an apprentice in some firm. Excellent references. Salary not much consideration but lodging is essential. Write to Box No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10968

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. For particulars apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, "Anandkanan," Chowpatty, Road.
C R10954

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
20326

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FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MAHOMED ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35, CAWNPORE.
N R10878

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PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.

BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE

(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.,
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, The days of a dancing girl, The Queen of Scots, French bandit. List free. Vale Office, Pondicherry.
I. R10963

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—New B. S. A. 4½ H. P. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR, Rs. 1,400. Apply Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A 20415

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—FLAT BED LITHO MACHINE, size 30 x 40 inches. Apply to Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
K R10972

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

PERSONS desirous to earn Rs. 3 or more a day respectably. No capital is required except one ordinary empty bottle. Easiest process, no treachery. Success sure. Fee Rs. 3/8. N. RAE, Hospital Street, Hoshiarpur (Punjab).
N R10967

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

INDIAN STAGE DRESSES of various descriptions purchased for Rs. 2,000 in wearable condition offered for Rs. 200 or nearest offer. Owner going home. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10961

PERSONAL.

GENTLEMAN proceeding to Europe on business on the 15th August is willing to represent firms. Apply Box No. 424, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R10953

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the III CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1924 have been DISSOLVED TO-DAY.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 11th August, 1924.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. SULLEMAN ADAM, who was acting as Manager of our Karachi Commission Agency Department has severed his connection with us and is no more in our service from 8th August, 1924. This is to notify that the Power of Attorney executed in his favour dated the 2nd November, 1916, in connection with our abovementioned business is hereby CANCELLED.

If hereafter anybody deals with the gentleman in our name or on our behalf he shall do so at his risk and account and we shall be in no way responsible for any of his doings.

SALLEH MAHOMED OOMER DOSAL.
R10971

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDADAD.

CIVIL MISSC. APPLN. NO. 185 OF 1924.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1918
and
In the matter of the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited.
Petitioner. ... Seth SOMNATH RUPJIDAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the District Court of Ahmedabad was on the 7th day of August, 1924, presented by the abovenamed petitioner a shareholder of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the District Court of Ahmedabad on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1924, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing at 10-30 a.m. by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

TRIKAMLAL J. DESAI,
Pleader for the Petitioner,
HARIPRASAD B. DESAI,
High Court Pleader.

Ahmedabad,
Khadia Lakhia's Pole,
Dated 9th August, 1924.
C20414

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1769 of 1922.
PURANMULL DWARKADAS
Vs.
KHEMJI KORSHI, DAMJI KORSHI AND MORARJI KORSHI.

To The defendants abovenamed.

Sirs,

TAKE NOTICE that this suit is fixed for hearing before His Lordship Mr. Justice Pearson on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1924, at 11 o'clock and also take notice unless any application is made on your part for the appointment of a guardian-ad-litem of the infant defendants. Mr. S. C. Palit, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court will be appointed such guardian-ad-litem as aforesaid.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1924.
Yours faithfully,
SUBODH CHANDRA MITTER,
Attorney for the Plaintiff firm.
C20411

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
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Good opportunity to buy made-to-order highly polished household furniture by John Roberts, Deoji Kanji and others well-known makers. Silk tapestry lined full sized Chesterfield suite American book cases, fancy single wooden beds, large corner cabinets, oval dining tables, folding screen, office table chairs, rich drawing room suite in 5 pieces glass crockery platedware etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Halim Mansion, Morlain Road near Byculla Club, very valuable made-to-order furniture consisting of oval dining table, fancy arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, rich Chesterfield suite in 6 pieces large drawing room cabinet, corner cabinets, fancy centre table, American book case, roll top writing table, brass pot palmstand, hatstand, wooden single and double iron beds, chival dressing table, with side mirror, wash-hand table, full sized glass and wooden-door almyrahs, linen box, revolving book case, meatsafe, Godrej safe, etc.

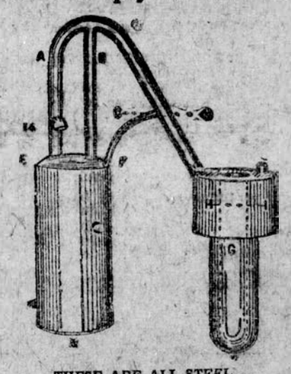
Property on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1924.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



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FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.
APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
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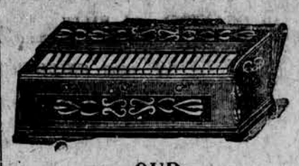

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Harmoniums have been the most popular instruments now a days.
Please ask for free Catalogue.
Parisian Company
Post Box: 414(×), CALCUTTA.
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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6.8 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
HAROLD LLOYD IN
"A SAILORMADE MAN."
THE FUNNIEST 4-REEL COMEDY EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
PATHE GAZETTE | OUR SURE SHIELD | OUR GANG
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
POPULAR PRICES.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES EXCEPT BALCONY AND GALLERY.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK!!
THE MIGHTIEST DRAMA OF THE AGE !!!
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
12 Parts of epoch-making splendour, featuring
LON CHANEY
Supported by an all-star cast
The most gorgeous production on a lavishly extravagant scale
From the celebrated story of the "Hunchback of Notre Dame de paris" by Victor Hugo
OPENING SIX PARTS THIS WEEK!
Those who Saw them during the last days are loud in their praise.
The Programme includes the International News and a Joe Martin Monkey Comedy
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THIS WEEK—TO-DAY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
RAM RAVAN YUDHA
OR
SITA SUDHI
Time and Rates as usual.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial
Novelty
Cinema Presents To-Night and This Week only
Majestic Film Co's
Social Super Photo-Play
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
To-Night at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Next Saturday
'Poona Raided'
'Poona Raided'
'Poona Raided'
Featuring
Miss Kaiser
and
Miss Dularee
and a Group of
Educated Actors
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 4-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
Featuring MARTHA MANSFIELD.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
Featuring MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

IMPERIAL
To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER PHOTO-PLAY
"NAVI-SETHANI"
DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW ON Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WHICH IS CHEAPER, A GOOD ARTICLE AND A SAFE MOTOR, OR A SHABBY ARTICLE AND AN ENGINEER'S BILL?
THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 11.

S S British Fern, Oxley, Abadan.
S S Malda, Gray, London.
S S Pasha, Okeshott, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Awa Maru, Kurita, Kobe.
S S British Sailor, Price, Mahomerah.
S S Trieste, Grimme, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Pasha for Java
Steamer Havildar for Java.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

S S Malda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Malda, 5652 tons, Captain T N Grey, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Pasha:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pasha, 3329 tons, Oakeshott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Awa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Awa Maru, 3248 tons, Captain T Kurito, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trieste:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Trieste, 3325 tons, Captain E. Grimme, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(MONDAY, August 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 C Valencia, 4,837, K'chi, 15/8 K N & Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 16/8, M M & Co.
3 Somersetshire, 4,546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
6 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
10 Karagola 3647 Durban, 20-8, M M & Co.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 18/8, Graham & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
11 Shunko Maru, 5077, Kobe 14/8, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Vita 1955, Busreh, 15/8, M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 15/8, Scindia S N Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, K'chi, 18/8, L Triestino.
12 & 13 Ranee, 3634, Java, 14/8, T M & Co.
14 Alavi 2157, Jeddah 18/8, T M & Co.
14 Barpeta 1877 Basreh, 20/8 M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.

City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

Clan MacNeil due about 15th August, Agents J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Simla due about 9th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.

City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Kuaeshro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Marioka Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 11.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Breut and Co.; 3 casks sheep castings (1,000 lbs), S M H Kadarbaksh; 15 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 3 barrels salted goat skins raw, H S Md. Sucostry; 26 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.; 120 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.; 125 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.; 13 bales cotton, K Thacker and Co. 7 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 341 bales wool, D Kundanmal, 85 bales cotton fly, oily, Khimjee Visram and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles 2000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—1 bale cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 100 cwt gum ghatty, T Khetsee and Co.

S S Caledonia for London—6 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and H Essa, 2 bales Goat skins tanned, Haji N and H Essa.

S S Caledonia for London—50 cases bristles, Hollinghurst and Co. Ld.; 25 cases bristles, Mackinnon M and Co. 1 packages woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 2 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 266 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 10 bales Goat skins tanned, R Aziz and Co. 45 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdulla and Co. 35 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 8 bundles cotton carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 2 bundles fox skins, J S Narag and Sons; 26 bales Goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 11 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co. Ltd. 8 bales Goat skins tanned, M Laduk; 4 bales sheep skins tanned, M. Laduk, 4 cases lamb skins and fox skins, A Azizullaboff 12 bales Goat skins tanned, H R Rahemanbhoy and Co.; 1 bale sheep skins tanned, H R Rahemanbhoy and Co. 20 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff. 6 bales Fox skins, H A Aminoff; 12 bales K. embroidered numdas, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 4 cases cotton curtains, T Parasram; 1 case lezard skins tanned, Haji N and H Essa; 9 bales Goat skins tanned, E A Raheman nd Co. 42 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons.

S S Asia for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 13 bales hosiery cutting, Coutts and Co.

S S Asia for Seionica:—40 bales cotton yarn, Radhakishandas.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool:—1000 cwt linseed oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co. 2000 cwt groundnut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co. 2001 cwt myrabollams, B Damji and Co. 2100 cwt linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

S S City of Valencia for Marseilles.—48 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S City of Valencia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Wardenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhai and Co.; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 100 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 700 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 134 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co. 105 cwt gum kadaya, P Kooverjee and Co. 160 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton fly, oily, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, B Kursondas and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg:—1 Pot. Ginger grass oil ((250 lbs), Volkart Bros.; 20 cwt cardamoms, Amin and Sons; 2000 cwt. Linseed Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt Teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe: 650 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 250 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton N Fatehalli.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama:—2 Pots Palma Rosa Oil (500 lbs) Volkart Bros.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—7½ cwt. ivory H Rawji and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong:—125 cwt. Apricots, S Nusserwanji and Co.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, Japan C Trading Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha Co. Ld.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co. 300 bales cotton grey twist, C Bomanji and Co. Ld. 700 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 11.

S S Awa Maru. Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

Yokohama.—21 cases Mosuline, 50 cases silk yarn, 31 cases celluloid toys, 8 cases rubber goods.

From Tokyo:—58 cases Toys, 30 cases cotton yarn, 130 bales cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—466 cases Porcelain, 278 cases glassware, 166 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—20 cases Hosiery, 97 cases Glassware, 90 cases rubber balls, 15 cases Tin boxes, 21 cases Porcelain goods, 48 cases Flannel, 50 cases Bottles, 70 cases glass bangles, 25 cases sheeting, 140 bales sheeting, 65 bales skirting, 635 bales cotton yarn 22 cases cotton yarn, 38 cases drill, 31 cases Whistles, 17 cases Toys, 107 cases Glass beads, 14 cases Bobbins, 356 cases brass circles, 30 cases Provisions, 15 cases Enamelled ware, 10 cases cotton goods, 13 cases buttons, 20 cases silk yarn.

From Kobe:—44 cases Tinware, 24 cases cotton shirts, 100 cases hosiery, 84 cases celluloid bangles, 133 cases Toys, 21 cases Flannel, 20 cases cotton hosiery goods, 209 cases glass ware, 42 cases porcelain ware, 14 cases cotton goods, 24 cases celluloid ware, 28 cases celluloid goods, 90 cases refined camphor 10 cases, Phosphorous, 15 cases Stationery, 135 pieces Logs, 15 packages Hardware, 81 bags Dried Ginger, 50 bales Dried Ginger, 25 bales Star Aniseed, 10 bales Matting, 10 bales Shirting, 10 Mats, 79 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton, 4 bales paper, 72 cases silk yarn, 112 cases silk goods, 32 cases peppermint crystal, 25 cases rubber, 20 cases eyelets, 50 cases non-poisonous matches.

From Moji, 160 cases brass circles.

From Hongkong:—8 bales silk, 4 chests silk, 5 bundles silk, 10 cases silk, 667 bags refined sugar, 269 bags sugar candy.

From Shanghai:—85 bales cotton sheeting.

From Singapore:—483 bundles rattans, 400 bags sago Flour, 41 bags Damar Batu.

From Penang:—100 slabs Tin.

From Colombo—3 bundles bristles, 620 bags copra, 20 cases porcelain.

S S Maur. Agents:—F F Campbell and Co. Bangkok:1055 pieces Teak squares. 1084 pieces Teak planks, 53504 pieces teak scantlings, 3252 bundles teak scantlings, 28 bales raw silk.

S S Narkunda. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London:—23 boxes Bar Gold, 10 boxes Gold coin, 1 boxes Specie, 40 bags Abestos composition, 26 cases Pamlets, 24 cases Varnish, 120 cases condensed milk, 27 cases Ammonia, 50 cases Boot Polish 15 cases Perfumed spirits, 72 cases Medicines, 24 cases Quinine, 28 cases Confectionery, 58 cases Vinegar 31 cases Provisions, 36 cases Castor oil, 14 cases Sauce, 33 cases Barley, 23 cases Mustard, 73 cases cigarettes, 15 cases Hosiery, 23 cases champaign, 30 cases Beer, 1179 cases Brandy, 25 cases brass wire, 11 bales cotton 80 bags Rivets, 8 bundles sardines 63 coils hooping, 1400 casks cement, 14 casks Rice Bowls, 60 casks Tallow, 16 packages weigh bridge, 71 casks Lubricating oil, 20 cases wine, 19 cases hams, 28 cases Bacon, 29 cases Cheese, 15 cases boots and shoe, 18 cases drapery, 36 cases books, 16 cases preserves, 200 cases Soap, 17 cases toilet soap, 16 trusses Belting, 6 casks Ivory, 19 casks Ink, 20 drums Ink, 50 rolls wire netting, 87 bundles expanded metal, 300 bundles yellow metal sheets, 120 tins Marine Glue, 43 cases Jams and Marmalade, 46 cases Biscuits, 50 cases Gin, 34 cases colour, 27 cases Essences 6 cases paper, 16 cases books and stationery, 60 cases oilman's store 8 casks Oilman's store 7 bales Clothings, 6 bundle steel hoops, 50 bags bottles, 100 bags Dog spikes.

From Marseilles:—11 packages Leather, 200 crates Tiles, 125 bags Almonds, 10 cases wine, 8 cases Essential oil, 100 cases condensed milk, 6 cases Olive Oil, 75 cases vermouth, 46 cases Velvet, 11 cases Mineral Water, 250 cases Brandy, 110 cases Cochineal, 15 cases Mineral herbs, 5 cases Saffron, 12 cases Pharr-Products, 15 cases cotton metal lametta, 31 cases lametta schappee.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13).

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

2734-23—Mulla and M. R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3562-23—Rele and Co, Shanker Gangaram Punchkar vs. Mahomed Esmail Valad Gulam Ahmed Khot and another Shamrao M and H.

1338-24—Payne, Rustumji Hormusji Oomrigar, vs. The Millstores Trading Co. Ltd., Mulla and M.

2386-20—Kharas, Navalram Sadaji, vs. Ranchod Ainbaram, Pocha and Co.

2172-23—N.C. Dalal, Ratelal Manchalal Vebini, vs. Gaya Bros., a firm, Chubbe and Co.

5356-21—Soondersdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usah Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kison chand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

3590-22—Smetham & Co., Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr., vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rehimbai widow, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4960-23—Wadia G. and Co The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Manilal Chaturbhai Shah. Purnanand C and J.

1724-24—Thakoredas and Co. Dullichand Ramchand, Badridas Makhanlal and another, N C. Dalal and Co.

1726-24—Do. Gopaldas Shivlal, Do.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2572-20—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Falchand, Nathuram Pyarelal and others, Rustomji and G.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

1752-20—Tyabji D and Co., Goswami Shri Modhusudan Lalji Virji Maharaj, Nazarali Samshudin Lokhandwalla, Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

473-24—Ramanlal Mohanlal Chandulal and Co., vs. The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., Little.

5217-23—N.C. Dalal, Tribhovandas Bhimji, vs., Kulsambhai Salebhoy, Jehangir S.

564-22—Jehangir S., Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, vs., Krishnaji Anant Joshi, Little.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3146-23—Captain, Parshotum Meghji, vs., Charandas Chaturbhuj & ors. Vacha, Captain.

2122-24—Matubhai J. and M, Bhaidas Nanotamdas and Sons, Jamnadas Harakji Shamrao M and H.

LONG CAUSES.

591-22—Wadia G and Co. The Eastern Bank Ltd., Gopalji Chapsi and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

456-22—Edgelow, Popatlal Poonamchand, vs. Ambalal Motichand, N.C. Dalal.

487-22—Payne, Koorji Dharamsi and Co., vs., A M. Sawlawalla a firm, Mehta Lalji and Co.

505-23—Malvi, Sitaram Bhirulal a firm, vs. Esoofally Mahomedalli, Patell.

882-22—Amin, Chhotalal Kothari and Co., D.C. Soonavalla.

728-22—Anandrao, Hidalal Radhakisan Sangi, vs., Cursondas Vallabhdas, Mulla.

209-22—Pandia, Irigam and Crotier a firm, vs., Jivaji Jafferji, a firm, Rustomji.

710-22—Amerchand, Dullabhai Bhagwanji, vs. Prembhai Jethabhai a firm, Madhubhai.

2855-22—In person a Pauper, Bai Bachubai, vs. Bai Manikbai, Jehangir G.

702-22—Pandia & Co., Kulsumbi widow, vs. Shaik Hussein Sheikalli and ors. Dabholkar.

927-22—Malvi, Amulakchand, Gadgil Samant and Co., Rajhavaya.

3832-22—Surveyor, Klamber and Co, vs. Joshi and Co., Ferreira and Val.

3181-22—Shah, Narsi Padamsey vs., Shamji Passor and ors.

3810-22—Shah, Revashanker Madhovji, a firm, vs., Chunnilal Pitamber, G.B. Pandya.

4698-22—Raghavaya, Chenram Jesraj, a firm, vs., Haji Ali Haji, Abdul.

4792-22—Sakur a firm, Manchersha.

4419-22—Patell, Rameshwarprasad Kessiprasad a firm, vs. Dhanji Ratansi, a firm, Matubhai.

1010-22—Surajmal, Mahamed Hussein Mahomed Syed Mulla, vs. Maaji Parshotum, Surveyor and Co.

1174-22—Madhovji, Ramdas Bhoja and Co., vs., The Bank of Morvi Ltdd, Little.

2317-22—Crawford, The International Banking Corporation Co., vs. Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy, Wadia G and Co.

2856-22—Forbes, Ambalal Narbheram, vs. Shavakshaw D. Davar, Vachha and Co.

682-22—Dabholkar and J, Krishnaji Savaji and Co, Purnanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1885-24—Amarchand and M, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd v Ismail H Moosa Ltd, Payne and Co.

4267-21—Mehta L and Co, Hari Kishan E. Khote, Bhujatrai L Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1425-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Jankibai Pandarinath Madavji, Sabnis G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3138-21—M.B. Manjar and Co., Jaigopal Premagar, vs. Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Do, Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Maneckchand v Thansukhlal Saranagi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4971-23—Mulji Th and Co, Manekbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

733-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

788-22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji R and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali, Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Tyeb and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Goordhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M, Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersy and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846-22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849-22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagsobhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

889-22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabi Nagindchand Hurjiram, vs. R. Trivedi and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Husein Esaji Tajibhoy, Dallas and Co.

920-22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Aboodi Menashi Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

934-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jaya Kumari widow, vs. Ranchhoddas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

935-22—Pandia and Co., Nazirudin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram v Bhageeth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wolfing and anr v D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

"THE DOYEN OF ENGLISH ECONOMISTS."

Our daily press this week has contained lavish, almost fulsome, tributes to Joseph Conrad, a Pole, who became a great master of English prose, and a novelist whose fame will endure as long as the language. Though Reuter did not trouble to record it, news has been received by the mail of the death at Cambridge, on July 13, of still another great personality, viz., Professor Alfred Marshall, "the doyen", as the "Times" describes him, "of English economists, whose writings and teachings have had so profound an influence on economic thought during the last 50 years." Many Indian economists have reason to endorse and elaborate this well-deserved tribute.—"Capital."

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula and has also been generally active elsewhere except in Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab excluding South-West Rajputana and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, West Rajputana, Central India, the West Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Provinces, North-East Baluchistan and South-East Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Akyab one and a half inches; Bassein one; Toungoo five; Kyaukpyu two; Sibsagar one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Barisal three; Bogra one; Dinajpur one and a half; Jalpaiguri three; Hazaribagh one; Dumka four; Darbhanga, Harnai and Jodhpur one and a half; Jaipur two; Kotah three; Pendra two; Calicut eight; Cochin four; Trivandrum one; Bangalore and Mercara two; and Salem three.

Forecast:—Increase in West Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 11th August 1924.		Total since 1st June 1924.		June 1st to 11th August 1922		1923.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0	00	25	69	59	16	55	13
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0	10	28	44	54	34	56	56
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0	18	24	66	55	23	59	63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0	05	29	16	59	20	53	17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August. 10

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.633 in
Temperature of Air	82.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.2	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	81%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.0	
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.9	"
Minimum " " ..	80.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight.. ..	179	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month ..	1.48	"
Do. do. year ..	25.69	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th August	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Dept on Still
	Aug.	m	ft. m.	Aug	h. m.	ft. m
M.	11	8 28	26 9	11	1 0	16 10
		20 7	25 9		14 41	20 1
Tu	12	9 28	27 10	12	2 40	16 2
		21 17	26 05		15 39	19 1
W	13	10 16	28 9	13	3 37	15 6
		22 13	27 2		16 31	18 2
Th.	14	11 1	29 06	14	4 27	15 1
		23 03	27 9		17 15	17 4
F.	15	11 42	29 9	15	5 11	15 0
		23 50	28 1		17 53	16 9
Sat	16	6 24	11 4	16	12 27	6 10
		18 09	11 6			
Sun	17	0 33	28 1	17	6 30	15 9
		12 56	29 3		19 10	16 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.25" of rain, Ambala 0.15", Hissar 0.47" and Delhi 0.30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the north and east of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north and east Punjab; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.46" of rain, Agra 0.47" and Allahabad 0.12". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and in excess at Allahabad and Mainpuri. Temperature was generally lower than usual in the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 1.43" of rain, Ajmer 0.20", Jaipur 1.79" and Kotah 2.92". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and heavily clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is in defect in Sind and locally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperatures was lower than usual in east Rajputana.; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.43" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and slightly in excess in Central India West. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the area of rainfall and higher at Rajkot; the minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.12" of rain, Saugor 0.70" and Nagpur 0.17". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in Berar. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both almost normal in the province.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri and Karwar have had 0.10" of rain each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86.9 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78.9 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused very heavy rainfall in Central Malabar and has been fairly active in the south of the Peninsula and in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Mysore, Rajputana, the west United Provinces and the north and east Punjab and local in the east United Provinces, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.48", Calicut 8.05", Cochin 4.44", Trivandrum 0.92", Cuddapah 0.17" and Bangalore 1.85".

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in Rajputana.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th August 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon continues active in the United Provinces and Malabar, but is weaker elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India East, the west Central Provinces, Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the east Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, northeast Baluchistan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras Coast.

The Chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon, Akyab two inches; Diamond Island, Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar two; Burdwan one; Sambalpur one and a half; Darbhanga, Naya Dumka, Allahadbad one; Dalhousie two; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna one; Mercara five.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	4.24	3.57	+0 67
Rawalpindi	0.25	16 76	13.25	+3 53
Lahore	..	11.59	9.02	+2 57
Hissar	0.47	4.30	6 73	—1.77
Ambala	0 15	11.97	13.97	—2.00
Delhi	0 30	8.44	13 94	—5.50
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.47	12.05	14.56	—2.51
Mainpuri	0.03	20.50	13.75	+6.75
Jhansi	0 16	32.85	20.50	12.35
Cawnpore	0 01	34.15	17 73	6 42
Allahabad	0 12	27.35	20.53	+6.82
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	1.71	—1 43
Karachi	..	2.01	4.53	—2.52
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0 20	6.08	11.71	—5.03
Jaipur	1 79	19.83	13.04	+6.79
Kotah	2 92	30.72	16.66	14.06
Mount Abu	..	26.58	36.08	—9.53
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	3.47	9 46	—5.99
Dwarka	..	2.85	8.34	—5.49
Veraval	..	7.98	12.83	—4.88
Rajkot	..	13.81	17.42	—3.61
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	5.96	12 55	—6.60
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	26.27	27.88	—1.61
Ahmedabad	..	15.15	19 31	—4.16
Deesa	..	13.79	14 65	—0.86
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0 43	14.08	16 23	—2.15
Indore	..	13.99	18 86	—4.87
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	0.12	43.46	31.95	11.51
Saugor	0 70	18.29	16 01	—1.81
Hoshangabad	..	25.12	27 89	—2.77
Khandwa	..	10.05	16 23	—6.18
Akola	..	9.64	17 40	—7.76
Amraoti	..	11.42	17.82	—6.40
Nagpur	0.17	17.97	26 80	—8.99
Chanda	..	18.48	28.89	10.41
Raipur	0.02	18.98	28.81	—9.83
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	25.69	47 97	22.28
Ratnagiri	0.10	76.00	70 05	+0 55
Mormugao	..	78.49	68.80	+9.64
Karwar	0.10	96.70	84.74	11 96
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.96	10 07	—5.12
Ahmednagar	..	5 41	9 40	—3.99
Poona	..	6 04	13 45	—7.41
Sholapur	..	4 11	10.41	—6.30
Bijapur	..	0.80	6.54	—5.74
Belgaum	0 06	34.70	29 13

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS

July 23.

We have had a succession of bull markets, with few features of interest but many spasms of excitement, due to the vagaries of the raw material. The Bureau report on the American cotton crop produced a penny jump in futures yesterday, and almost put an end to business in yarn and cloth in our market. Buyers who had waited for the figures in the hope that they would be of a bearish character refused to accept the rise as a permanent one, and the relapse at this morning's opening has justified their scepticism without encouraging them to accept the current range of prices as a basis of business. Anyone who was prepared to ignore the advance altogether could find opportunities of selling, but others found themselves in the position of giving out prices and receiving no response. Confidence in cotton values is, for the time being, completely dissipated, and with new crop futures still at a discount of twopence it will not be speedily restored.

As an exception to the general apathy of the larger foreign outlets, a fair amount of buying has been done on India account, most of it on a pre-Bureau scale. Calcutta has taken further lots of grey and bleaching shirtings, and for Bombay and Madras business has been booked by makers of printing fabrics, T-cloths, and jaconets, delivery in a number of instances going into October-November shipment. The Blackburn holidays being in progress, dhooties have not figured so prominently in demand. Of the other Far Eastern markets China continues to disappoint, such bids as are cabled for ordinary staple cloths being entirely out of practicable range. Java, Singapore, and the Philippines have produced a small miscellaneous business, and Near Eastern markets were operating more freely before this week's advances in price put a check to their enterprise.

While Egyptian yarns of Bolton quality both carded and combed, have been fairly well sold and are able to keep pace with cotton, American twist and weft remain heavily depressed. Apart from certain special sorts which have experienced a normal demand, all counts of American cops and beams have been severely neglected by home users, and in many instances salesmen are entirely at the mercy of buyers when any of these make their appearance. Shipment business has been largely confined to India, bundles for Madras having attracted some little attention.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, July 23.

The high prices asked by Calcutta have practically put an end to buying in Dundee for the present, and until Indian sellers adopt a more reasonable attitude with regard to prices they will certainly transact little or no business in Juteopolis. Hessians are 6d. up, and gunny bags 9d. Actual firsts for August-September are quoted £31. 15s. to £33. 17s. 6d. Several actual firsts were offered for August, a month in much request, but failed to find a purchaser at £32. Calcutta closed stronger than ever at 1s. 5¾d. for the rupee. The puzzling thing is that with every prospect of an extensive crop prices should be so high, and the possible solution of the present extraordinary demands seems to be that sellers are anxious to cover late probable losses. At present, in view of what can be obtained for the manufactured article, these demands are regarded as "impossible." The yarn market is dull but manufacturers of hessians speak of the receipt of increased deliveries. Prices:—First mark grades June-July, £30. 10s.; red SCC grades, £28; Daisee 2, £30. 10s.; Tossa 2, £28; mixed cuttings, £18. New crop, first actuals, August-September, £31 15s.; first greens, £30. 10s.; lightnings crops, £28. 10s. Jute yarn, 2lb. cops 4.69 (3s. 11d.); spools, 4.81 (3s. 9½d.) hessian chains, 5.13 (5¼d.). Classed hessians, 10oz., 10oz. 40in., 4.17 (42.12d.); 4.25 (41d.); 9½oz., 40in., 3.93 (3 47-48d.); 4.06 (41-16d.); 8oz., 40in., 3.42 (35-12d.); 2.46 (29½d.). Floorcloths, 9½oz., 76ins. 7.75 (7¾d.).

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, July 23.

Market conditions generally are steady and a fair business has been done. Linseed oil has advanced sharply in sympathy with seed to nearly £40 per ton naked ex Hull mill, and this has had the effect of reducing the trade demand considerably, the opinion being that present levels will not hold. Cotton oils are in good request and firm, crude Egyptian commanding £41 and consumers' grade of refined £42. 10s. ex Hull mills. Soya bean oil is steady, but the trade done is small. Palm kernel oil continues to experience a good demand and is firm around £41 for crude. Rape oil is dearer following the higher prices of seed. Very little appears to be passing in ground nut oil. Castor oil has been advanced to £67 (barrels free) for best pressure.

The feature of the oilseed section is the renewed strength of Plate linseed, which owing to firm Argentina options is now approaching £20 for seed afloat. A pronounced "bull" movement is in progress and the market is entirely in the hands of speculators. Crushers generally are holding aloof. A good trade in new Egyptian cottonseed is reported at 7s. 6d. to 10s. advance, the early position being in most request, and £12. 15s. now being required by shippers for black. September loading Soya beans are in good demand by Continental buyers, who have paid up to £12. 12s. 6d. for July-August shipment.

COAL.

CARDIFF, July 22

Inactive and depressed conditions continue in evidence on the Welsh steam coal market. Demand for all classes is at a low ebb, and forward inquiries are too meagre to create hope of early improve-

(Continued in Column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Aug 11.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 6'0
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 610.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 312.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.53.
London—Paris Frcs. 82.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.00.
London—Rome Liras 101.60.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Nominal and Quiet market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	..1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	.. 1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	.. 1/5 3/16
Docs, Demand	.. 550
American Dollars	.. 312
Hongkong Dollars	.. 169
Shanghai	.. 233
Japan	.. 129
Singapore	.. 166

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 9.

Reuters 3 per cent	53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence	31 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent bought. American sold, rather uncertain.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 ¾
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.
Paris Exchange	82.20
Warsaw Exchange	23.60
Prague Exchange	153.00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.96
Christiania	32.45
Amsterdam	11.64
Switzerland	23.86
Belgium	89.75

9th Cuban Sugar Aug. value 17/9

London, Aug. 9.

Exchange on London in Paris	8220
Exchange on London in Italy	10082

New York, Aug. 9.

Demand Bills 45212

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 13/16
Discounts Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4

STOCKS.

London, Aug. 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 5/8 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 no change.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/16 no change.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 no change.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 no change.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 no change.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 no change.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48½ nominal no change.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 61 1/8 no change
Government Securities 3 per cent 50½ no change.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/7.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/11/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/11.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/7.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/4.

LONDON, Aug. 9

Bar gold ready s. 91-4.
Silver ready d. 34-4.
Silver forward d. 34-4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Market closed with buyers at today's price. Very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Ready :—24—12—6

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 24-10-6	24-12-0		24—12—0
Bhadrwa 24-6 0	24-8-0		24—8—0

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan 0—1—6
Bhadrwa 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 11

Ready:—81—0—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 m
Sravan 80—14—0	81-1-0	81—1—0	
Bhadrwa 80—3—0	81-2-0	81—8—0	

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan 0—6—0
Bhadrwa 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945/55 Rs. 98/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12.
6% per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Aug 11.

Market closed quiet but steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405xd, Contributory 356 4xd, India 80/8xd, Central 25/6, and Eastern Bank 8ixd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 410, Bombay Cotton 445, Bombay Dyeing 666/4, Bradbury 470, Century 343/12, Cent. India 491/4, Colaba Land 666/4, Cooria 161/4, Crescent 221 4xd, Dawn 605xd, Edw. Sassoon 172 5xd, Elphinstone 29, Fazulbhoy 317/8xd, Finlay 540, Globe 50, Gokak 95, Ind. Bleaching 226/4xd, Ind. Malwa 355xd, Jamshed Mfg. 110 Kastoorchand 130, Khatao 185 Kohinoor 1000, Laxmi Cotton 4625xd, Madhowji 227/8, Mathuradas 210, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2490n, New Great 315 New City 270, Pabani 300xd, Pearls 507/8xd, Phoenix 455, Simplex 196/4, Standard 1400, Swan 795, Swadeshi 542/8, Tata Mill 165 and Vishnu Cotton 1700xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 160xd, Bombay Burma 292/8xd, Bombay Burma N. I. 63 12xd, Bt. Burma Bet. 5/14, Bombay Tramway 92/8 Bombay Steam 50, Bundi Cement 9/12xd, Katni Crd. 65, Katni Defd. 170, New India 15/12, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/4, Tata Iron Defd. 45, Tata Hydro 712/8xd and Scindia Steam 7/2.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 9.

Chartered Bank £20
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation £137
National Bank of India £44 3/4
Eastern Bank of India Ltd. £6
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £11 1/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, 11th August 1924 5 p.m.

Ready prices are unchanged with moderate purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4000 bags, showing a fair record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has eased by about 2 or 3d. per cwt. for Java Sugar. Beet Sugar Prices are more or less steady while Mauritius Sugar Prices (Distant Deliveries) recorded a drop of 3 to 4d. per cwt. in Saturday's prevailing levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20 9 per cwt.
Java Transhipment Rs. 15/9 per cwt.
Java S. S. Pasha sh. 21/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java S. S. Nurjehan sh. 21/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment June sh. 21/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment July sh. 21/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment August-September sh. 21/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment October-December sh. 21/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar Java Shipment November-December sh. 20/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment August or September sh. 20/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment September or October sh. 21 per cwt F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar Shipment October-November-December sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta.—
August/September sellers 21/9
October/December sellers 21/9
January/March sellers 22/-
Fine White Jawa C. and F. Bombay.—
October/December sellers 21/11
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi.—
October/December sellers 21/11

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 11

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Aug 1924

Cotton	286 Bales
Wheat	13,373 cwts
Linseed	46 02 "
Rape, etc	1,185 "
Gingellyseed	531 "
Poppyseed	235 "
Groundnuts	962 "
Castorseed	3,199 "
Rice	1,883 "
Myrabollams	95 "
Cottonseed	13046 "
Mowr seed	41 "
Gram	1,785 "
Juwar	664 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bairi	2,560 "
Coal	3,244 Tons

COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

We find again the speculative tendency in the market in Alizarines. Suddenly the various brands of Alizarines showed a rise of Rs. 8/10 per cwt. Some short time rise was seen upto Rs. 160 and upward; again the prices came down and they are ruling between Rs. 90/95 per cwt. Other days have no fluctuations.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported to-day 8 to 36 points up on New York futures. The advance was due to scattered short covering. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday the 9th instant.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 9th instant as follows:—"Western belt again dry; if continues higher prices probable."

In sympathy with the moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 517½ i. e. Re. 1 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent shroffs and a Japanese firm were buyers and the values advanced to Rs. 519½. On Bazar operators selling the prices gave way to Rs. 519. Around this level Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator bought lifting the market to Rs. 522½. The Bazar closed at 521½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 521 and advanced to Rs. 522 on buying by a well-known Indore Operator, and closed steady at Rs. 521½.

Fine Oomra Decr./Jan. opened at Rs. 494 and steadily advanced to Rs. 496 on buying by a Japanese firm going down to Rs. 495½ the prices further improved to Rs. 498½ on general buying and the market closed at Rs 497½ on Commission Houses selling. F.G Bengal Decr./Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 443/44.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and quiet on Saturday last and the offtake was nominal. About 1,500 Bales only are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazar and Sewdi markets are closed to-morrow for ready and forward business owing to Moharrum holiday, and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 11.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	521 1/2
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	441 1/2
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..	497 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 562	547	532	517
M. G. Oomra No. 3 .. 584	570	555	..
M. G. Southerns	613	603	593
M. G. Mathia .. 570	555	540	..
M. G. Khandesh .. 580	565	550	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 11.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	522
" " Bengal Dec.-January ..	445
Fine Oomra " Dec.-Jan. ..	498
Good Southerns Aug-Sept. ..	592

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 11.

New York Market, 9th August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.25	Oct.	27.32	+07	27.33	+08
26.52	Dec			26.52	+20
26.57	Jan			26.68	+11
26.75	Mar.			26.92	+17
26.80	May			27.16	+36

On 8th August Spot New York 30.25 —85; New Orleans 27.42 —81.

On 9th August Spot New York 30.35 plus 10: New Orleans 27.60 plus 18.

Telegraphic market advices: Small Saturday market. October highest 27.56 (10-18 a.m.), lowest 27.13 (10.37 a.m.), range 43 points.

Liverpool Market, 9th August, 1924, was closed

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 375,000. Light to moderate rainfall Alabama. Excessive heat Western belt. Western belt partly cloudy.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Where recent rains have taken place in West Texas crop in fair condition, but large area rains badly needed. Heavy deterioration since 1st August in Texas."

COTTON.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

September	16.14	—.24
October	15.61	—.29
December	15.36	—.24
January	15.30	—.28
March	15.24	—.25
May	15.10	—.27
July	14.82	—.26

Egyptians November 20.35

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY ...COTTON REPRT

London, Aug. 9.

Total in Sight 52.000
Egyptian Visible Supply 103,000
East Indian 222,000
American 908,000
Other 236,000
Total Sales 24.000
East Indian Sales 4,400
East Indian Stocks 94,000
East India Forwarded 3,700
East Indian Actual Export 5,000
East Indian Imports 2,000
East Indian Speculation 3,600
American Afloat 8,000
East Indian Afloat 136,000
Total Afloat 78,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2000

Futures at New York		
October	27.88 plus	.08
December	26.82 "	.10
January	26.68 "	.11
March	26.92 "	.17
Spot Cotton at New York	30.35 plus	.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.60 "	.18

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

October	26.55 "	.14

Futures at New Orleans

January	26.68 "	.28

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18¼
Silver Foreign mined 68 3/4

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 11

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	410	410	
Bombay Cotton	445	445	
Bombay Dyeing	665-68-12	70-67-8-666-4	
Century	342-8 45	46 4-345	
Nagpur	191.4.92-8	491-4	
Colaba	182.4-75	76-4-168-12	
Crescent	220.22-8	21-221-4	
Indore	350.55	355	
Kohinoor	1000	1000	
New Great	313-12-18-8	17-8-16-4-316-4	
Pearl	501-4-3-12	6-4-507-8	
Phoenix	445	455	
Bharucha			
Simptex	196.4	202-8-197-8-196-4	
Swan	792-8	795	
Swadesh	540 38-12	41 4-38-12-542 8	
Pabani	300-5	300	
Fazal	9'5-128-15	22-8 917-8	
Mathuradas	24	240	
Tata Mill	165	165	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	220-25-27-8	22812	
Finlay	540	540	
Gokak	95	95	
Edward Sassoon	170	172-8	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Alcock	160	160	
Bombay Burma Old	295	292-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8	92-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	50	50	
Bundi Cement	9-8	9-12	
Central E. Mining	25-8	25-8	
Indian Cement	42-8	43-12	
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-4	15-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	45	45	

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Aug. 11 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla ..	58 0 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 1 0	13 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85 15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black ..	71 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White..	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts.. ..	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	87 0 0	17 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	41 0 0	6 0 0
Delivery ..		
Forward.	Rs a. p	
Wheat, May ..	8 9 0	
Wheat, Sept ..	8 9 0	
Linseed, May ..	13 10 6	
Linseed, Sept. ..	13 13 0	
Groundnuts D/J ..	78 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed A/S ..	87 10 0	
Teelseed Gujrat 85/15 A/S	17 8 0	
Cotton Seed D/J ..	5 13 0	

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 9.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 53/-
Rozario Sante Fe 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 54/3
Australian Aug./Sept. sellers 56/6
Choice White Karachi Aug./Sept. value 54/6
Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sept. value 53/6
Wheat afloated 2,505,000
Tone:—Flat owing to Argentine rains
Karachi Barley Aug./Sept. sellers 40/6

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Aug./Sept. Buyers £19½ 18 3/8 J/F Paid—depressed free offers Argentine rains lower option. Cottonseed Bombay £11 1/8 Aug./Sept sellers Dull. Castorseed Bombay £30½ Aug./Sept. Rapeseeds quiet—unchanged.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug./Sept. 22 1/8
slow demand (yesterdays 22 3/8)
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net
Raw Months August sellers 39/6
Raw Buyers, etc. Sept./Decr. Paid 39 3/8

London, Aug. 9.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Aug./Sept. sellers £21 1/8
Rapeseed Toria Aug./Sept. sellers 22/-
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Aug./Sept. sellers £20½
Tone:—Quiet.
Business was done in Linseed La Plata at 18 1/8 J/F shipment to Hull.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 9.

Para Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers steady 13½
Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 7/8 Aug. Steadier—after flat—lower

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 9.

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 15/-

METALS.

London, Aug. 9.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 3/4
Copper Braziers £84¼
Yellow Metal £77/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18¼

London, Aug. 9.

Tin Block £256¼

BRASS

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Per Md	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 3/4	62 8 0
Do. " 1	62 8 0
Do. " 1 1/4	61 8 0
Do. " 1 1/2	61 8 0
Do. " 1 3/4	61 8 0
Do. " 2	61 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper English .. 3/4	67 0 0
Copper " 1/	67 0 0
Copper " 1 1/4	67 0 0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66 8 0
Copper " 1 3/4	66 8 0
Copper " 2/	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	63 0 0
Panchtesa Joint	28 0 0
Copper, English Bars	62 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat Klai	68 0 0
Lead, Country	22 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	60 0 0
" " " 1	58 0 0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2	58 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	85 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67 8 0
" " " 1 1/4	..

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August 11.

	per lb.	Rs a p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 9
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 9
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No. 40 1/	1 9 6
"	..No. 42 2/	1 14 0
"	..No. 20	1 2 9
"	..No 32	1 6 6

(Continued from column 1.)

ment. With few exceptions collieries are accumulating stocks, and, with waggons held up in discharge, it is a difficult problem to keep the pits working.

The paucity of business and the abundance of supply tends to a further shrinkage in prices. Some collieries, principally in the leading classes, are relatively better placed than others, but as prices recede below the economic level work at the mines is ceasing. A fairly large number have already ceased production.

Continental business shows no expansion France and Italy are buying below the average, and with Germany, Holland, and Belgium orders are few. South Africa calls for a modest supply, but elsewhere business is extremely slow.

In the Admiralty section curtailed production and the receipt of the bulk of the limited demand now passing induces a quiet steadiness in prices, but the tendency is uncertain. Best qualities move off with modest regularity at 28s.—28s. 6d. Seconds are not so good, and supplies offer freely at 26s. 3d.—27s. 6d., according to order position. Dry coals lack animation, and prices have receded during the past week. Collieries are striving to hold to 26s. for best grades and 25s. for others. Monmouthshire coals have weakened, and apart from the leading brands business is scarce. Black veins are receiving a quiet attention at 26s.—26s. 6d. Western Valleys are sluggish and weak in tone at 25s. 6d. Eastern Valleys are idle and weakness is general, quotations ruling 23s. 6d.—25s.

Small coals are a glut on the market and outlets are difficult to find. Best steams offer with prices favouring shippers around 16s. 6d.—17s. Good bunkers are in ample supply at 15s. 6d.—16s. Cargo brands are abundant and show pronounced weakness down to 13s. 6d. Export demand for coke is almost negligible. Special grades are nominally 32s. 6d. Others are inactive at 25s.—27s. The patent fuel trade lies in a state of depression, with some leading works closed down. Prices are nominal at 27s.—29s.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bank closed: (Ashura) Muharram.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. B. P. C. C. General meeting, 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

THURSDAY, Aug. 14.

Banks closed (Cocoanut Day) Hindu Holiday. Poona Races: Summer Meeting—Third day.

SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

The S.S. "Caledonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug 12 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 19m; Sunset 7h 9m
Aug. 13 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 19m. Sunset 7h. 8m.
" 14 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 8m.
Aug. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 17 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h 20m. Sunset 7h 5m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th August 1924. to 6 a.m. of 11th idem.

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 114.
Total mortality this day last year 96.

RANCHHOD TEMPLE.

At the foot of Sri Babulnath Temple, in the above Temple, special 'Aratheis' are performed on 'Shravan' Mondays and 'Gokul Ashtami' day. A unique opportunity for Hindus to visit the Temple from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight (S.T.)

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—
Indian Antelope (Antflope cervicapra) by Mr. Soni Abaji.
Indian Civet (Viverricula malaccensis) by the Superintendent, Acworth Leper Asylum.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at mid-night on Thursday the 14th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with Mails from London of 7th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on tihe 9th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moultan" with the Mails from Bombay of 26th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 9th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" arrived London on Sunday the 10th instant.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Sheth Kanji Kunsondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of July 1924, was 1359. Out of this number 612 were women and 768 children, 388 being male and 380 female. The average daily attendance of patients was 53.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The suburban public are hereby informed that the Suburban Central Khadi Bhandar of the District Congress Committee has now been taken by the Village Congress Committee. It is located in the same old premises namely at the Corner of Khar and Hill Roads Bandra within five minutes walk from the Bandra Station. Genuine hand spun and hand woven Khadi will be available in the Bhandar at practically cost price. Suburban residents and the Village Congress Committees in the District are requested to help the Village Congress Committee in its Khadi Propaganda by patronising the Bhandar.

BANDRA SWADESHI VASTU BHANDAR

Some gentlemen interested in the propaganda of Swadeshi have organised this Bhandar with a view to supply genuine Swadeshi articles other than cloth to the suburban residents practically at post prices. Stationery, cutlery, glassware, bangles, leather goods, toys, soaps, matches, and other articles of daily use will be available in the Bhandar. The Bhandar also is located in the above-mentioned premises.

Both the shops will be open from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 to 7-30 p.m.

"WHAT IS SUCCESS IN LIFE?"

A Hundred Rupees Prize contest is open for College Students, and Prize will be awrded to one-who sends fitting answer to the Age long Question "What is Success in Life" to Mr. G. B. Velkar, 7, Chewool Wadee, Post No. 2 Bombay, on or before the 15th September 1924.

Answers received will be examined by the judes to be selected and named hereafter and the Prize will be awarded to the best contestant.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) August 13th.

BY THE "EUROPEAN QUARTETTE"

(1) One Step, Be-Be. (2) Waltz, Dreamy Picaninny. (3) Fox Trot, Does the Spearmint Lose its flavour on the bed post over night. (4) Selection, Chu-Chin-Chow. (5) Fox Frot, Dancing Fool. (6) Fox Trot, Dancing Honeymoon. (7) One Step, Georgia.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL'S MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, (Tuesday) at Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, when the election of Executive Committee for the coming year will be made.

"THE CELTIC CHURCH."

A meeting of the Bombay Fellowship will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-15 p.m. sharp, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. A lectanre will be given by Rev. G. H. McCormick, on "The Celtic Church."

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. in the College Hall. The subject will be "The Eternal Miracle." Principal J. McKenzie has consented to preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' COTTON ASSN.

A lecture will be delivered by Captain E. V. Sassoon of E. D. Sasson and Co., on Cotton Industry to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Hornby Road,, opp. Bori Bunder. The lecture will be open to the public.

SUBURBAN RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

The meeting of this Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"LABOUR'S CHALLENGE TO SOCIAL ORDER."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. L. G. Khare will deliver a public lecture on "Labour's Challenge to Social Order," in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Kahji Dwarkadas will preside.

SALOON KEEPERS AND BARBERS OF BOMBAY.

The managing committee of the above association unde rthe presidency of Mr. Jhabvala have passed an unanimous resolution to the following effect:—That no Saloon-keeper or Hamamkhana Owner or barber should vacate the premises when called upon to do so by the landlord nor should any increment in rent be given except when it is possible to do so; and that protection of the Court should be sought in the matter as trade is in a depressing condition and the tremendous increment in results demanded by the house owners cannot be given.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S MEETING.

On Friday night the Annual General meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union was held at the Damodar Hall, Parel, when Mr. Jhabvala presided. The President in introducing the meeting remarked that the men's Union was day by day growing stronger and self-supporting. The men's Union must be conducted by the men and they should not hope for help from any body whatsoever. The Railwaymen's Union was being conducted by the men themselves and not only were they helping themselves but they were also helping other workmen in organising themselves. The Union had given not less than Rs. 500 to its members as retirement and death benefit. The chairman then spoke to the men about the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Industrial Disputes trades Bill, the Statistics Bill and the benefit accuring to the men therefrom. The report was then submitted by Asst. Secretary Mr. Venkat Rele which was unanimously passed. A new managing committee with Mr. F. J. Ginwalla as President and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala as Hon. Secretary. Certain rules were altered and the President then gave his concluding address in which he dwelt on the necessity of men cultivating the spirit of unionism and such morals as temparance, frugality, mental culture, etc. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DISMISAL OF RAILWAY WORKMEN.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of the Labours Union writes to say that in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops there is a department called "Wheel Shop" where altogether sixty people work everyday. The duty of these people is to turn out wheels for carriages. The ordinary rate of the result of the labour of the shop is as follows:—

Per each machine a pair of workers working for 81 hours per day can turn out four wheels. The men have been doing this for the last so many years. There have been no improvements whatsoever in the condition of the machine nor have the number of workers and the amount of their wages been increased. Now the Agent of the said Company has demanded upon the men to turn out six wheels per day. I represented the whole case-in relpy to which I was informed that if industrial development of India was to be effected the men must be able to turn out increase amount of produce. The men have tried their level best and have been able to raise the number from four to four and a half wheels per day. The climatic conditions and the starvation wages that the men get have disabled the men to continue any longer in the present service and accordingly they have been asked to stop work forthwith.

From the above it will be seen that the employers seem to think that in spite of difference in climatic conditions and in the amounts of wages the Indian labourer should come up to the level of the English labourer. It is impossible to expect of the Indian labourer as much produce as that of the English labourer under the industrial conditions prevalent in our country. The men have chalanged the foreman to show how it is possible to turn out the impossible number of six wheels per day; but the challange has not be accepted and the above men are compelled to go.

KHANDKE CHAWLS SARVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV.

A general meeting of all the tenants of Khandke Chawls a Dadar, will be held to morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. on the second floor of Khandke Chawl No. 1, to consider for how many days the Ganpati Utsav should be celebrated, when the presence of all the tenants of Khandke Buildings at Dadar, is earnestly solicited.

K. R. CAMA ANNIVERSARY DAY.

The 15th anniversary of the death of Mr K. R. Cama will be celebrated by the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at its premises in Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on the 20th instant, at 9-45 p.m. (S.T.) A Conversazione will be held on the occasion when old Iranian manuscripts and antiquities will be exhibited. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson will kindly preside on the occasion.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Sri Hari Bhajana Party of Kurla conducted Hari Bhajana procession at Matunga (G.I.P.) on the 10th instant between 9 a.m. and 12 noon in a certain portion and was able to collect Rs. 113/0/9 for the South India flood relief fund. The party was strongly assisted by the members of the Hari Bhajana Samaj of Dadar. Further collections will be made at Dadar on the 17th and at Parel on the 24th instant. The amount already collected was immediately sent to Mr. G. K. Devdhar, the Hon. Treasurer, the Servants of India Society, Bombay, who will distribute the amount through the proper channel.

The public are requested to contribute their mite towards the relief fund.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

Srimati Ratanbai L. Mehta, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Rastriya Stree Sabha writes:—Since the publication of the contributions towards the purse to be presented to Mahatmaji by the Rastriya Stree Sabha on behalf of the women of Bombay the following further contributions are received:—Mr. Jethmal N. Dalal Rs. 25; Mrs. Ranchhodas Gandhi Rs. 15.

Through Lady Laksmibai Jagmohandas J. P. Rs. 120; through Mrs. Jayasri Raiji Rs. 29; through Mrs. Kailasben Mangaldas Rs. 20; through Mrs. Kandanben Rs. 25; through Mrs. Tahemina Khambhata Rs. 13; through Mr. Ratilal Gandhi Rs. 15; through Mr. Shivam Rs. 15-2-0. Total Rs. 4,455-2 0.

HIGH COURT.

PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT.

BOMBAY ATTORNEY ADJUDGED GUILTY

SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE FOR 3 MONTHS.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Ag. C. J. and Kajiji and Kincaid, J. K.)

Disciplinary Jurisdiction.

J. B. Kanga Esq. Advocate-General. ..... Petitioner.

vs.

Purshottamrai Tricumdas Mankad. ..... Respondent.

This was an application by the Hon. The Advocate-General of Bombay for action being taken against the Respondent, who is an attorney of the Bombay High Court, under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court on that the respondent had disclosed certain private professional information which had come to his knowledge while he acted as attorney for one Bai Zaverbai. The facts of this case have been previously reported in these columns. Judgment in this matter was delivered by the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah on Monday morning. The other two Judges concurred in this judgment. The learned Judges found the attorney guilty of professional misconduct and they ordered that he should be suspended from practice for three months. The attorney was further directed to pay the costs of rule on the Advocate-General's application, and also to pay the costs of the rule on Zaverbai's application upto and inclusive of the hearing before Mr. Justice Kemp.

JUDGMENT OF AG. CHIEF JUDGE.

During the course of his judgment, Sir Lallubhai Shah observed after setting out the facts, giving rise to this application: that though in this case they heard Mr. Bahadurji, who appeared for Bai Zaverbai, he did not desire to be understood as holding that he was entitled to be heard nor was it desirable to lay down any general rule as to the necessity of hearing a private party after the Advocate-General has initiated proceedings in a matter of this kind. It was for the Court to decide in each case whether a private party should be heard or not..

His Lordship deprecated the great delay which had taken place in bringing the rule for hearing as it was desirable that such matters should be disposed of as quickly as possible. He agreed with the observations of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J. in 41 Cal. 113 and added that in cases where the Advocate-General has not been moved by the Law Society, that body should also be served with the rule so that the view of that body may also be placed before the Court.

His Lordship observed that briefly stated, the complaint against the solicitor was that in contravention of the provisions of sec. 126 of the Evidence Act, he disclosed without Zaverbai's consent, communications made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such attorney by or on behalf of Zaverbai and that he stated the contents and conditions of documents with which he became acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment on her behalf.

As regards the disclosure of matters in connection with the mortgage transaction, it may be stated that the attorney has not disclosed anything which is not contained by way of recital in the document itself. As regards the charges under this head, the learned Judge said that he was not prepared to hold that the attorney has contravened any of the provisions of Sec. 126 of the Evidence Act.

Dealing with the statements made by the attorney in connection with matters relating to the adoption of Snchkant, his Lordship observed, that though he knew of the dispute between Zaverbai and the adopted son, the attorney gave evidence disclosing facts which came to his knowledge in the course of his employment as a solicitor in connection with the adoption. It was clear that if the attorney was acting for Zaverbai alone, such disclosures would be contrary to the provisions of Sec. 126 of the Evidence Act.

Dealing with the various arguments urged on behalf of the Attorney, his Lordship observed, that taking the evidence at a whole he was not satisfied that Manubhai, the natural father of the adopted boy, was present when the attorney was engaged and consulted in connection with the adoption on behalf of Zaverbai. As to the question whether the attorney was engaged solely for Zaverbai or on behalf of both Zaverbai and the boy to be adopted, his Lordship said that on the evidence before him, he was not satisfied that the engagement was on behalf of both.

DISCLOSURE OF FACTS UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Even assuming that there was a just engagement on behalf of both, it was not open to the attorney to disclose facts relating to the various documents in the Zanzibar suit. That was a suit brougat by a third party. Zaverbai was not a party to that suit and the attorney was clearly giving evidence in a proceeding between a third party and one of his clients. In such a case, he cannot disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment without the consent of both of his clients. It may be that as between the two parties who engaged the solicitor there could be no secrecy or privilege. 3 Bom. 91. But it was clear that as between a third party and any one of the two parties who engaged him, the attorneys lips are sealed with respect to communications made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as solicitor.

The principle deducible from the cases seemed to be, observed the learned Judge, that if the engagement was on behalf of Zaverbai alone, then the attorney could not disclose these matters to any other person without her consent. If the engagement was on behalf of both, whatever the position of the attorney may be with reference to the communications as between the two persons, he could not disclose these communications to any one beyond these persons without the consent of both. 2 A & E 171.

Dealing with the significance of the presence of Jairam at these interviews, the learned Chief Justice observed that Jairam was really attending on Zaverbai's behalf and that the presence of a friend of the party cannot possibly be treated as relieving the attorney from the obligation to keep undisclosed communications which were made to him in the course of his employment nor was he, at liberty to disclose the conditions of documents.

Dealing with some of the statements in the attorney's affidavit, his Lordship observed that the Attorney seemed to be under the impression that Sec. 126 of the Evidence Act prohibits disclosure of any advice given by him in the course of his employment but that it does not apply to the disclosure by a solicitor of advice given by another person such as a barrister, etc. It was not possible to accept that view at all. It was also clear that the obligation attached to the solicitor irrespective of the question whether at the time when the communications were made there was any pending litigation or any prospect of it appeared to his Lordship that the Attorney-General outlook with reference to his obligation under Sec. 126 was wrong. When the attorney gave the evidence, he had good reason to advert with due care and attention to the question of his obligations to Zaverbai under Sec. 126. His affidavit does not show that he made any real effort to enlighten himself, or that he came to a certain conclusion though mistakenly, after he honestly applied his mind to the question. The affidavits disclosed more a desire for special pleading justifying the position taken up by him than a desire to regard the rights of others such as may be expected in or officer of his standing. Such a transgression of Sec. 126 was a serious one and could not lightly be passed over.

GUILTY OF PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT.

In the circumstances, his Lordship held that the attorney was guilty of professional misconduct. He ordered the attorney to be suspended from practice for three months and to pay the Advocate-General's costs of the rule.

A DRAMATIC END.

LAWSON PLEADS GUILTY

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

3RD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Emperor.

vs.

Thomas David Lawson.

In this case the accused was charged under Sec. 408 with Criminal Breach of Trust against the Lloyd's Bank in which he held the post of Chief Accountant.

The accused on being asked whether on these charges he pleaded guilty or not guilty, he said he pleaded guilty and wanted to make a statement to the Court. His Lordship allowed him to state what he wanted to say.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused accordingly stated that his was a very unfortunate case. About 4 years ago when he went to England on leave he was in debt. He applied to his father and received a little help from him. When he returned to Bombay his financial position was no better. He was a married man and he found difficulty in getting on without money. He therefore thought of going in for speculation hoping to improve his position. In March 1922 however he suffered a heavy loss in the market and he was forced to misappropriate from the Bank Rs. 15,000. Thereafter in order to get out of this position he speculated still heavier and suffered still further loss and that led him to commit the misappropriations with which he was charged. He personally did not benefit in the least by these misappropriations and at present he was without means. In London when he was arrested his property whatever he had was taken in attachment by an Order of that High Court. He never meant to evade his liability but was ready to surrender himself. He had already suffered imprisonment for 4½ months. By this mishap he had lost 10 years of experience in banking in Bombay and some money. He therefore threw himself on the mercy of the Court praying that the Court would pass a lenient sentence on him so that after his sentence he would start his life afresh in some other country.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT URGED.

The Advocate-General who appeared on behalf of the Crown pointed out that under Sec. 408 the maximum punishment was 7 years. He further pointed that this was an important case among banking circles and the accused who held a responsible post in a banking firm had betrayed the trust put in him.

Mr. Campbell who appeared on behalf of the Lloyd's Bank stated that it was his painful duty to ask the Court that exemplary punishment should be meted out in this case. The accused had not accounted for the large sums misappropriated by him. When he left for England he had drawn Rs. 23,000 and in all he had drawn about Rs. 40,000. The accused knew that he would be caught sooner or later and he had accordingly feathered his nest as best as he could by misappropriating bank's monies.

His Lordship in delivering judgment observed that this was an important case in Banking circles as the accused had held a responsible post in a Bank. It was a fraud with which he could not deal lightly. It would be very disastrous if persons like the accused holding high position of trust and responsibility in a banking firm betrayed that trust. However taking all the circumstances in the case and the statement made by the accused into consideration he sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

SESSIONS DISSOLVE.

After a very protracted sitting lasting for over a month, the 3rd Criminal Sessions was dissolved on Monday afternoon.

10TH DAY OF MOHARRUM.

BOMBAY'S OBSERVANCE

Last night being the tenth night of Moharrum, the Mahomedans observed it with great solemnity. Sermons were delivered in different localities, in specially erected Pandals in all Muslim localities. They were listened to with rapt attention by the congregation which was very large.

A few 'tabuts' have been installed with their booths in different localities and those at Kasai Moholla and Dhabu Street attracted big crowds. These 'tubuts' will be immersed in their booths to-day as there are no taboot processions in Bombay.

The Moguls observed the night at their Imamwada at Sandhurst Road. Sabils were also erected at various places where 'Sherbat' was distributed.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA OF BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Bombay Presidency will be held to-night at the Juma Masjid under the presidency of Maulana Hafiz Nisas Ahmed of Cownpore.

STRIKE IN THE BROACHA MILLS

About three hundred men of the Ring Department of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill, situate at Chinchpokli, struck work on Monday morning. It appears Jiva Balu, the Head Jobber, was dismissed from service for neglect of duty on Saturday last by the management and the men demanded his reinstatement. On Monday morning they started work as usual but at about 10 a.m downed their tools and left the department in a body. At about 12 noon they resumed work but again after a few minutes they ceased working and demanded immediate payment. Their behaviour was orderly and peaceful all along.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT BORAH BAZAR

Abdul Rehmaa Mohmed a hawker residing at Borah Street, reports to the Police that on the 28th ultimo he left Bombay and returned at about 7 p.m. on the 9th instant when he was informed by his neighbours that on the night of the 5th instant they found his room had been broken into by the removal of the staple and lock of the door. An examination of his room showed that gold embroidered articles valued at Rs. 580/ had been stolen.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Gopal Krishna Subba Rao alias S. Shenoy with cheating and forgery.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor conducted the case while the accused was defended by Mr. M. H. Kotasthane.

The facts for the prosecution were that the accused caused an advertisement to be published in the "Indian Daily Mail" as under:—"Loans on personal security given. Enclose stamps, C/o. Banker, "Indian Daily Mail."

Those who applied to him in response to advertisement, he represented that it was necessary in the first instance that the applicants should enrol themselves as members of the India Provident Fund Co., Ltd., of which he posed as Chief Agent. He received Rs. 9/12 from each of the applicants and passed receipts to them in the name of A. M. Divadkar, who is the Chief Agent of the India Provident Co., Ltd.

The prosecution relied on these facts to bring home the charges of cheating and forgery.

There is another case standing against the accused viz: of having cheated one Rosquisha of Mangalore of Rs. 500 by similar means.

As Rosquisha was not present in Bombay, the case is postponed to the 22nd instant.

One Jayachand Kooverji a hotel keeper was placed before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. A. R. King on Monday at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with receiving race bettings.

Sub-Inspector Vanjara stated that at about 11 a.m. on Saturday he was in plain clothes keeping watch on the bucket shops in the Sheik Memon Street. He noticed the accused receiving race bettings from the public, sitting on the edge of the "otla" of his office. He arrested the accused along with the records of race betting, some "sporting" bulletins, and other paraphenalia.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

"NO JURISDICTION OVER SURAT POLICE."

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REJECTED.

Mr. C. N. Kanga, pleader appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday, with an application for bails on behalf of Ishwarlal Chotalal, a Marwari.

This man was arrested by the Surat Police at the instance of the Bombay City Police on a charge of cheating in respect of diamonds valued at Rs. 1,500 given to him for being polished.

Counsel submitted that the accused belonged to a respectable family and his being brought down all the way from Surat to Bombay under an armed escort would lower him in the eyes of his community.

His Worship rejected the application, saying that he had no jurisdiction over the Surat Police.

FATAL FALL FROM [illegible] OF HOUSE.

On Friday afternoon Pubana Harbirsing (45) a carpenter was working on the beam of a house under construction at Colaba and fell from a height of ten feet. He sustained injuries and was treated in a dispensary and then was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

DROWNED IN A POND.

On Sunday afternoon a four-year old girl named Govindama Moonaswamy was playing near a pond at Rowli Hill and was drowned. It appeared, she went to the pond to get water for other children to make mud toys and slipped her foot. When her body was dragged out of the pond she was found dead

FATAL FALL FROM STABLE'S LOFT.

On Monday at about 7 a.m. a Hindu woman aged 39, was removing grass from the loft of a stable in Banty Road, when she lost her balance and fell from a height of eighteen feet. She died on the spot.

BATHING TRAGEDY AT BANDRA

MAHOMEDAN LAD DROWNED

On Sunday afternoon a Mahomedan lad well built and good looking, aged sixteen, was disporting himself together with three other lads in the Bandra tank to the west of the Khan Road. It appears that owing to a sudden seizure of cramps he could not continue to keep himself afloat and was drowned. His comrades seeing deceased go down and being sure he was drowned ran away out of fear. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

(Continued from column 6.)

Kumana 0, Tavadia 8, Sisanporia 10, Kajot a (not out) 1, R B Bulsara 3, K R Swami 19, extras 5, Total, 138.

Fort Vijaya C. C.: Merchant 23, Sandhi 16 N D Engineer 0, Asher 2, Morbiwala 0, Parekh 0, Sore 7, Desai 8, Bhat 8, Mukadam (not out) 4, Rusnamwala (did not bat), extras 6, Total 73.

MEDICALS VS. FRIENDS' UNION C.C.

Friends' Union C. Club.—Rao 21, C M Rana 5, N B Dadakar 2, V N Kaikini 14, D A Shete 0, G R Gorakshekar (not out) 17, Bhatwedekar 1, V L Jayakar 16, P W Weibar 2, V M Jayakar 2, extras 6, Total 92.

G. M. College.—Wagle 3, Udwadia (not out) 50, R S Patel 1, Mistry 0, Nagarwalla 2, D'Avoine 6, H. Patel 2, Joshi 0, Nanjani 0, Desai (not out) 12 Engineer (did not bat). Total for 8 wickets 79.

OTHER MATCHES.

The R I. M. Dockyard, lost by 3 runs against the Mangalorean C. C. the scores being R. I. M. 40, M. C. Club 43.

The Young Zoroastrian vs. Persian C. C. fixtures resulted in a win for the latter by 28 runs. The scores were Y. Z. Club, 44. Persian C. C. 72.

Against the Dist. Staff, the Govt. Telegraph Recreation Club put up 97 winning the match by 43 runs.

Eastern Telegraphs beat I. L. I. by 46 runs on Sunday afternoon.

The Parsi Gymkhana drew with the Mahomedan C. C. on Saturdaf afternoon. The Parsis made 148 for 3 wickets Reporter (not out), S. Mehta and Cooper contributing 57, 33, and 36. The Mahomedans fell like nine pins before Daruwalla's bowling which drew six out of the eight wickets when stumps were drawn, the score standing at 34.

The second string of the Parsi Gymkhana beat the Bombay Gym. 'B' by 7 runs.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

WEST YORKS BEAT STAFF.

With ten men the Staff put up a good show against the West Yorks who won by two goals. Play in the initial period was fairly even the Yorks being slightly better. Barnes the Staff custodian was responsible for a good many saves and his agility and judgment prevented the Yorks from scoring more goals. Five minutes after the restart, the Yorks centre-half Everard, got through with clever foot work and his drive shot was beyond the reach of the Staff goalie this time.

The Yorks had everything their own in the closing stages of the game. Holmes increased the lead with a fine shot following a scramble in front of the Staff goal. The Staff forwards, four in number proved dangerous several times and were twice within an ace of scoring. Tuck tried all his methods but the Yorks goal stood intact.

Teams were:—

Staff:—Barnes; J. Williams and Thompson; Brooks, Bradley and Snow. Tuck, Taornton, Calvert, and Watson.

West Yorks:—Cole; Rhodes and Howron; Gott, Everard, and Howdon, Worton, McHale, Holmes, Jones and Thompson.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

The Parsi Gymkhana won by 23 runs against the P. X. C. Hindu Gymkhana from Poona.

The Bombay Gymkhana "B" had a whole day match with Mackinnon Mckenzie and Co. losing the game by 92 runs. The firm going in first scored 122 to which the home team replied with 113. With 9 runs to the good the Mackenzie XI commenced their second innings and lost six wickets for 108. The Gymkhana had to make 117 but the opposing attack was too much for their batsmen only three of whom just managed to run into two figures. For the visiting team Wadia in both innings scored well putting up 40 and 46 respectively.

The Hindu Gymkhana trounced the Muslims by 95 runs on Sunday when M. H. Rana captured 8 wickets for only 19 runs. The Hindus for 5 wickets registered 128 which included 66 by Pardesh who remained unbeaten. Dongre, Vithal and Dalvi made 39, 37 and 28 respectively. On the Islam side 7 was the highest score.

The G. I. P. Parel easily beat the Hornets by 72 runs

PARSI GYM. BEAT P. Y. C. HINDU GYM. PARSI GYMKHANA.

Reporter 21, Umrigar 28, Colah 47, Chothia 1, Dr. Kanga (not out) 32, A Wadia 1, Sanjana 0, Engineer 0, Dr. Tata 0, Daruwalla 4, Bulsara 0, Extras 5. Total 132.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYM.

Gupte 31, Dravid 5, Jog 8, Deodhar 22, Jadhav 24, Sathe 3, Deshmukh 0, Wadekar 0, Karmarkar 4, Kapade 0, Brahme 0, Extras 2, Total 109.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" VS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE.

M. MACKENZIE INNINGS.

	I.	II.
Wadia	40	46
Dharmai	5	6
Ezekiel	6	13
Mowji	5	6
Bourne	6	18
Petrie	18	5
Bunyan	5	14
Janjon	18	Did not bat.
Leman	0	
Rose	15	
Mistry	2	
Extras	2	0
Total	For. 6 wkts.	108

BOMBAY GYM. INNINGS.

	I.	II.
Lucas	22	5
Hardcastle	0	0
Kitchen	12	1
Thornley	27	13
Champion	5	4
Taylor	5	12
Cole	0	11
Donnelly	11	7
Watson	18	6
Rigby	2	1
Johnson	1	0
Extras	10	1
Total	113	65

HINDU GYM. VS. ISLAM GYM.

HINDU GYMKHANA INNINGS

S M Dalvi 28, L P Kai 6, Dongre 39, [illegible] 4, Pardeshi (not out) 66, Chandarana C 5, P. Vithal 37, P Shivram (not out) 1, S. Godambe M. H. Rana, Dalaya, did not bat. Extras 13. Total for 5 wickets 128.

ISLAM GYMKHANA INNINGS

Visram 0, G. Sheikh 5, R. Sheikh 7, Contractor 0, Aziz 0, S. Rasool 0, V. Ahmad 2, Nazir 5, A. Khan 1, A. Kazi 7, Lakdani 2, Extras 4. Total 33.

G. I. P. PAREL VS. HORNETS.

G. I. P. Parel: Smith 1, Glover 18, Carter 21, Lewis 10, O'Brien 0, Glover-Wright 2, Chapman 24, E. Fuller 17, Shreeves 8, Twiss 0, B Fuller 6, Extras 14. Total 131.

Hornets:—Mitchell 7, Rodrick 26, Wilson 4, Gabriel 6, Davidson 0, Missin 6, Dodde 7, O Murray 0, S. Murray 1, Race 0, Shelby 5, extras 3. Total 59.

PARSI CYCLISTS VS. JOHN BRIGHT C.C.

The Cyclists, on a two innings match won by 4 wickets and 10 runs against the John Bright C. C. on Sunday afternoon. The scores were:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. INNINGS.

	I.	II.
Titina	2	2
Mody	3	5
Morinas	7	0
Cama	1	2
Khan	14	3
T. Masani	1	0
Khambatta	14	18
F. Mehta	2	16
Sukhadwalla	7	5
Mistry	0	3
B. Masani	3	0
Extras	1	1
Total	55	57

PARSI CYCLIST C. C. INNINGS.

	I.	II.
Ragi	4	9
Balsara	15	8
Mistry	2	1
Baria	5	3
Billimoria	0	17
Engineer	3	2
Unvalla	8	4
Malla	0	Did
Shroff	0	not
Bheesania	0	bat.
Katrak	6	
Extras	3	3
Total	46	(For 6 wkts) 89

BARONET C. C. VS. FORT VIJAYA.

Baronet C. C.:—K Irani 31, N D Marshall 22, Kapadia 1, Nagporewalla 13, C. Mistry 28.

(Continued in column 5.)

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better astrologer than you. Apply to S N. Pillai, proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1924.

A CHALLENGE TO INDIA.

After the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies no shadow of doubt can remain in the mind of any thinking Indian that it is the fixed policy of British statesmen, whether they belong to the Conservative, Liberal or Labour Party and whether they be in the Colonies or in Great Britain, not to do anything that will affect the position of dominance which the Whites occupy everywhere in the Empire. This fact, which had become increasingly evident of recent years, has been clearly established by the "acid test" of Kenya. Even a Labour Government with all its professions and democratic traditions is unable—and unwilling—to prevent the exploitation of non-White races by the Whites in the Colonies of the Empire. Kenya is not a self-governing colony and is administered by the Colonial Office, yet because a handful of Whites who have waxed strong and prosperous by merciless exploitation of the children of the soil, refuse to surrender their power and threaten to break away from the Empire—or at least indulge in such bluff—the Labour Government not only meekly yields to such threat but proceeds to justify non-interference with such exploitation on the plea of past pledges to the Whites and of administrative difficulties. Mr. Thomas need not have dwelt on these "pledges," for every one knows that he is as thorough going an Imperialist as a Devonshire or a Churchill. Even without these pledges Mr. Thomas, we dare say, would have resisted any proposal to place Indians in a position of equality, both as regards political rights and commercial and economic privileges, with his own countrymen. Otherwise, he would have realised the utter incongruity of speaking in one breath of trusteeship of the "Natives" and in the other of reservation of the Highlands for the Whites on the score of "past pledges."

As Mr. Andrews remarks, the Colonies Committee have done well in repudiating the offer of compensation in the Lowlands to Indians. Indians would scorn such a bribe at the expense of the children of the soil, who have suffered sufficiently by the wholesale confiscation of their lands in the Highlands. The Indian demand, Mr. Andrews truly says, is that they should be assured in all parts of Kenya equal rights of open sales and purchases of land for all races without any racial distinction whatever. Indians would be stultifying themselves by accepting the offer of reserved areas in the Lowlands. As regards franchise, as we have already observed, until Indians are assured at least an equal number of seats on the legislature as the Whites, who are numerically a much smaller community, the communal system of election must remain unacceptable to them, for they know but too well the solution offered to them is a clever dodge to place them in a position of perpetual inferiority to the Whites. Barring the relief—which after all is temporary and may prove to be mere postponing the evil day—promised to them in respect of the Immigration Bill, the Colonial Secretary has not improved the position of Indians in Kenya a bit and the labours of the deputation sent out by the Government of India have entirely failed as they were bound to fail. What are the Government of India going to do now? What is the central Legislature going to do? Are they going to submit meekly to the decision of the Colonial Secretary? Nothing need be expected of the Labour Government so long as the Government, the Legislature and especially the public of India are in a mood to put up with repeated insults to national self-respect.

Dr. Sapru advises the Government of India to make "further representations." But when the Government are so keenly conscious of their own subordinate position, and are unwilling to demonstrate that they possess a conscience and self-respect of their own, of what avail will be their further representations? It is to the Legislature and the public, and especially to the latter that one must look to take up the combined challenge of the Colonial Office and the Kenya Government. Let Dr. Sapru, Mr. Sastri and their friends, instead of looking further to the Simla bureaucracy for a courageous gesture and still more courageous action, do their duty by the public. Dr. Sapru cannot forget that it was his defiance of the universally expressed views of his countrymen in participating in the Imperial Conference and accepting the sham of Colonies' Committees that is largely responsible for the present defeat of the cause of Indians in Kenya. Let Dr. Sapru and his friends throw themselves heart and soul into the national movement for the speedy attainment of Swaraj; for no genuine relief, in respect of our countrymen abroad, can ever come without success to the efforts now being made to win Swaraj Unless the public bring sufficient pressure on the Government, the latter will not act as any national Government would do in similar circumstances. "Committees" and "representations" will never achieve anything, so long as Indian leaders like Dr. Sapru are not prepared to act in conformity with their high-sounding protests.

HOMES FOR WORKERS.

The Report of the Bombay Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March last is instructive for a number of reasons which will not strike the ordinary cursory reader. Wiser, perhaps, by the experience of last year Sir Lawless Hepper has deftly avoided all controversial questions like the determination of the economic rent for the development chawls, or the financial prospects of the entire development scheme; and has contented himself simply with giving a bald resume of the operations in 1923-24. We do not know if the omission is due to the absence of the inspirer, whose name survives only in a dredger employed by the Department in the Backbay Reclamation Scheme. But we cannot help observing that the Director of Development has carried his caution in giving a wide berth to controversial matters, to unpardonable extremes when we find that he has even omitted giving the most necessary information. Thus, for example, he tells us, in para 14: "There has been little difficulty in letting rooms at Naigaum and De Lisle Road, but at Worli the vacancies are considerable," but he cleverly omits enlightening us as to the actual statistics of occupation and vacancies. He has not even the courtesy of affixing an appendix for the purpose. This is extremely tantalising,—particularly for those whose memory is not quite as short as may suit the Development Directorate. Last year, for example, there were unmistakable hints about the programme having to be scrapped if the income by way of rents from the chawls did not come up to what might be termed the economic limit. What has actually happened even in those chawls, 50 chawls, (out of the 131 completed) which have been handed over for letting? Are these occupied by freely attracted willing tenants, or have they been crammed by Government servants—like the Police—whose rents are really derived from public subsidy? The Report under review, at least, tells us nothing on such crucial questions; and the reader is left to his own memory or incidental knowledge to find satisfying answers for these queries.

We cannot help noticing this peculiarity of the present Report, because the problem of Bombay Development cannot possibly be a matter of indifference to any intelligent citizen. The cryptic observation in para 13 is highly intriguing: "The industrial housing scheme for 50,000 tenements was conceived during the boom period when labour conditions in Bombay were probably abnormal. *It is beginning to be doubted whether there exists at present any such shortage*, and in order to avoid the risk of over building, Government has decided *not* to take up any more land for housing, until the chawls now under construction (16,880 tenements) have been completed." What warrant has the Development Directorate to come to this conclusion? The Municipal statistics of Bombay are extremely defective; but we have nowhere read or heard of anything which could justify the assumption or conclusion that house-supply for the working classes in Bombay is excessive. We have never been impassioned admirers of the Development proposals of the late Governor of Bombay; especially of the design of the Development chawls. But we confess to a tremor of the heart when we found this faintly veiled indication of an approaching scrapping of the programme of industrial housing. It will be a blessing to the City if the design of the chawls is completely abandoned. But the need of real "homes" for the workers is not, therefore, the less imperative. We have always held and we still hold that the Bombay Development idea was mistaken in its origin, wasteful in organisation, extravagant in execution, costly in the end. We cannot but welcome, therefore, any frank and free admission of the blunder; and an honest endeavour openly to withdraw from an impossible position. But while agreeing in general that the Development scheme needs redrafting *ab initio*, we cannot consent that the retrenchment should commence at the working class end. The Development project must be curtailed. But the curtailment, to be beneficial, must start at the southern end,—not the northern extremity. It is the Backbay Reclamation which is the real bane of the entire scheme in its inception and execution. It will, they say, cost some 28 *rupees per square yard* of land on this side of the project merely for reclamation—building and other costs being extra of course. It will not do to seek to conceal the atrociously wasteful nature of this part of the scheme by the financial jugglery of marking off huge portions of the reclaimed area for military or public purposes; for, in all such cases, the cost will eventually have to be borne by the general tax-payer of the city or the Presidency. And for whose benefit? We recognise the the reconsideration of this huge gamble will require some courage. The statesman would have to be bold, indeed, who could rise to the height of sacrificing the crores that have already been sunk in this hare-brained attempt, in order to salvage the rest—and really the more urgent and important part—of the scheme. But the danger is so imminent—the wastefulness and unproductiveness of the scheme are so transparent now—that we wonder if Bombay will long remain so barren in courageous statesmanship as to be always blinking at these stark, staring facts!

We have deliberately devoted some space, at the risk of wearisome repetition, to this mad venture, because the entire housing situation in Bombay is inextricably bound up with this project of Bombay Development. Attention has been recently attracted to the problem from the angle of rent restriction by legislation which is about to expire. We grant that the Bombay Rent Restriction legislation is far from perfect. It has neither defined nor determined the Standard Rent, with due regard to space as well as cost. It has provided opportunities for profiteering to the tenant-lordlords, which, in some cases, must have been abominably abused. It has failed to perceive the most elementary canon of private or public taxation that the charge (and, in consequence, the relief) must be opportioned to the ability, and has given protection indiscriminately to all, which cannot but be productive of the gravest abuse. But when all is said against the legislation, it must be recognised that its fundamental principle must endure unless we are prepared to see civic distress and dislocation of the acutest kind. The Development Report under review has recognised that the average, middle-class, Bombay citizen is averse to going into suburbs. But it is not the willingness to migrate to the suburbs that is wanting, but proper transport and other facilities. So long as sufficient inducements are not given to the people to go and live in the suburbs, Bombay, cannot develop *horizontally*; and it has been originally so constructed as to render *vertical* development on the lines of New York out of the question. We must, therefore, push on schemes of central development within the city area as much as possible; and so create a new, additional supply of housing accommodation without which the hardships and inequities of Rent Restriction seem to be inevitable. So the problem of Bombay Development assumes a new aspect—which is the old one. Here is a growing town of great industrial promise, whose geographical conditions render certain kinds of expansion impossible; and the prejudices of whose inhabitants and the lack of enterprise of whose local authorities make other impracticable. At the same time it needs steadily growing housing accommodation—particularly for the least able of its citizens, whose health and housing must and do react upon the health of the entire population. What, then, is to be done? We think the answer is plain as a pike-staff. Even now it is not too late to scrap and shelve the Back Bay reclamation and concentrate entirely on industrial housing. A word to the wise should suffice.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Kelkar's Services.

The High Court has inflicted a heavy fine of Rs. 5,000 on Mr. N. C. Kelkar for contempt of Court. In the course of his address to the Court, Mr. Kelkar, while giving his word of honour that he did not mean to attribute conscious or deliberate partiality to the High Court Judges, declared that he would suffer penalty in the knowledge that it was only an incidental risk which accompanies the task which he had imposed upon himself throughout his life—the task of ventilating public opinion as a journalist. Mr. Kelkar has worked as a journalist for nearly three decades, as an apt pupil and loyal lieutenant of the late Lokmanya. During all this period not only has he fearlessly ventilated public opinion but he has also always been foremost in jealously fighting for the vindication of the elementary rights of the people, of whom journalists are not a negligible section. The meeting which was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday and the speeches that were made on the occasion were a striking tribute to the services that Mr. Kelkar has rendered to his country generally and the profession of journalism in particular. It was a High Court Judge who declared from the Bench that under the Press Act journalism in this country had become a hazardous undertaking. The Press Act has gone, but journalism has not ceased to be a hazardous undertaking. So long, however, as men like Mr. Kelkar continue to devote themselves to it, cheerfully accepting all the risks involved, the country may well rest assured that the great mission of extending the bounds of freedom in India, which the Nationalist Press is subserving, will be faithfully and vigorously carried out.

Evacuation of the Ruhr

The report that the attitude of the French Cabinet towards the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr is not so unbending and unreasonable as was originally feared will be received with some relief. It is now stated that the Cabinet accepts the proposal that the evacuation should begin with the commencement of the execution of the Dawes plan by Germany. Any other attitude on the part of French statesmen would have been sheer obtuseness. As a matter of pure justice, the evacuation should take place immediately the Allies receive an honourable guarantee from Germany that the latter will faithfully discharge her obligations. If Germany failed to keep her word, it would be open to the Allies to revive the sanctions. But, apparently, the French are still distrustful of the German word and suspect that Germany is not so impotent as she professes to be. Let us, however, hope that the compromise now arrived at, by which the evacuation of the Ruhr will synchronise with the loyal observance of the Dawes pact by Germany, will facilitate the solution of every other problem vexing the delegates assembled in London and that the peace for which Europe has been panting for the past one decade will at last dawn on the Continent.

Land Revenue in Bombay Presidency.

The Land Revenue Administration Report for 1922-23, including Sind, is singularly uninteresting. The season was fairly prosperous throughout the year; and so the revenue collections offered very few difficulties. The usual *bete noir* of recent official reports, the Non-Cooperation movement, is not mentioned; the coercive processes have been surprisingly small in number: and the actual distraint and forcible sale of property for the recovery of land revenue almost non-existent. This, however, does not spell to our mind any real improvement in the economic situation of the agricultural classes in the Presidency. There is nothing in the report to show either that the progressive *morcellement* or fragmentation of land has been checked, or that the growing indebtedness of the ryot has been arrested, or even that the crying need for bye-employment has been met even in part. It has of late become fashionable in certain quarters to sneer at the Mahatma's panacea for economic betterment of India—the universal extension and adoption of the spinning wheel. But until a more acceptable alternative is offered, we confess the problem of rural unemployment,—permanent or seasonal—will cause unending anxiety to all who have the interests of India at heart. There is not a word in this report about the exhaustive economic inquiry, which, we are told, the Government of this Presidency are contemplating; and which, as a sequel or as a complement to the inquiry into the tax-system of India recently ordered by the Government of India, must be inevitable. Unless the thinking public is roused to the nature and importance of this inquiry, we fear the betterment of the Presidency will remain as remote as ever; and official reports like the present one, which specialise in ignoring such grave needs of the hour, will have utterly failed in the central purpose of all such educative or informing literature.

Development of Bombay.

The Roads Committee's report to the Corporation contains recommendations of a very far-reaching character, inasmuch as the Committee asks that the indiscriminate erection of factories in the city should be controlled, and if necessary put a stop to. In the past the city has been allowed to grow anyhow, with the result that all kinds of factories have sprung up in the very midst of residential areas, much to the annoyance of the residents. In fact there has been no systematic attempt made to restrict the location of cotton mills and other factories in the city to particular parts of the Island. Only recently has the Corporation become alive to the danger of this nuisance, and the time has now come for some definite and well-directed steps to be taken in this direction. The Commissioner suggests that not only should the erection of new factories and workshops be controlled, but that extensions to the existing ones should also be brought under the control of the Corporation. The Committee, therefore, recommends an amendment to the Municipal Act to invest the Commissioner with the required additional powers. The action contemplated has been long overdue.

Landlords and Tenants.

The Rent Act restrictions in respect of business premises will remain in operation upto the end of this month, but many landlords have not deemed it proper to give even a month's breathing time to their tenants after the expiry of the Act. A number of landlords gave notices to their tenants at the end of July. In fact as soon as the news flashed across the wires that Mr. Addyman's Bill was thrown out, the notices were served without a moment's delay. At Kalbadevi many tenants have been the recipients of notices "to vacate the said premises and give vacant and peaceful possession of the same on the termination of the next month of the tenancy, viz: end of August 1924". A landlord at Kalbadevi, for instance, gave notices at the end of July to all his tenants occupying the rooms for business purposes. An Irani tenant, who has been paying Rs. 300, is now expected to pay Rs. 1,000 per month; another Irani paying Rs. 200 is asked to pay Rs. 700 while some other tenants paying Rs. 175 are asked to pay between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 per month. This is typical of what is in store for many tenants who occupy business premises in all parts of the city. The increases demanded make the need for legislative relief on equitable basis imperative and we trust that steps will immediately be taken to summon a conference of landlords and tenants that we have suggested to secure this relief.

"Insult to Indian Womanhood."

The "Forward" publishes the following translation of a letter addressed to it in Bengali;—

Sir,—As a "pardanashin" member of the womanhood of India who can only read and write the language of her parents I was surprised to notice in a Bengalee paper the ungentleman-like aspersion reported to have been cast upon Indian women by the head of this province. I was all the more surprised because I remember to have read in the papers enough of Lord Lytton's antecedents to know that he was known in his native land as a feminist who took the cause of suffragists very warmly when they were being imprisoned in large numbers and treated brutally for refusing to take food in protest. I happen to remember also that he has a suffragist sister in whose defence he fought like a brave brother and gentleman.

Sir, is the climate of India so enervating that such an ardent and noble champion of woman's rights would forget what he owes to himself and the position he holds and would cast a slur upon the womanhood of India to which his own mother and sister belong?

I am not learned. I cannot say what effect these insulting remarks on Indian mothers and sisters would produce on the politics of our country. But as a mother, a wife and sister, I do believe that if Lord Lytton does not withdraw his remarks, or if His Majesty, whose representative Lord Lytton is, does not withdraw a Governor who knows not the meaning of what he says, it should be the duty of all mothers to teach their children that it is a moral duty to oppose a government the head of which speaks so lightly about our kind.

Sir, we are "pardanashins." Perhaps we are despised by our white sisters who have the right to do things which we cannot and perhaps would not do. No account is taken of us by the Government. But, Sir, it is forgotten that it was our influence which has kept our children bound to the chains of subjection. It was our tears which have unmanned our children whom we have so far persuaded to abjure the paths that lead to jail. Our weakness has enervated them. But those who should be most thankful for this weakness on our part have begun to entertain over-weening confidence in their innate strength and insult those to whom they owe the continuance of power. God has punished us for our weakness. If this insult does not sting us to action—to an earnest endeavour of instilling real manhood in our children, we deserve to be insulted more and more.—Yours, etc.,

JYOTIRMOYEE SEN.

THE CHOICE.

ENTETE VS. EVACUATION

DEPENDENT ON EXECUTION OF DAWES PLAN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—The comparative obscurity of some portions of the communique issued early this morning has been dispelled by the "Matin" which categorically declares that the Ministers have approved M. Herriot's proposal of making the military evacuation of the Ruhr solely dependent on the commencement of the execution of the Dawes plan to which General Nollet was originally opposed, but finally agreed.

"L'Information" bears out this version and says that the policy approved by the Cabinet conforms with that advocated by the Belgians who favour rapid evacuation as soon as Germany has begun loyally to execute the Dawes Plan. The newspaper anticipates a reduction of two years laid down in the earlier French proposal for evacuation and adds MM. Thennis and Herriot share the view that the entente with Britain is preferable to military occupation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

POINCARE'S DISTRUST OF GERMANY

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—Evening newspapers confirm that the Cabinet has approved of the policy of withdrawing the French and Belgian troops from the Ruhr at an early date provided Germany gives satisfactory proof of her intention to fulfil the Dawes plan.

M. Poincare in a speech to-day insisted that Germany's word could not be trusted and France must remain on her guard.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF COMMERCIAL PRIVILEGES

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Paris.—The "Le Journal" says, when negotiations about the evacuation of the Ruhr will be opened, France will demand the restoration of commercial privileges she formerly enjoyed with Germany.

The "Matin" says, the maximum period fixed for the evacuation of the Ruhr is a year and the minimum eight to ten months.

The "Echo de Paris" says. M. Herriot's most powerful argument to the Cabinet as regards the evacuation was the fact that Britain had decided to wait and see how Germany observed her obligations before deciding on the evacuation of Cologne which was due to terminate in January.—Reuter.

REPORTED MODIFICATION IN FRENCH ATTITUDE

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Pending the unfolding of M. Herriot's proposals for the evacuation of Ruhr at the London Conference there is a tendency to adopt cautious view with regard to the extent of the mandate given to the French Premier at Saturday's Cabinet meeting. The Germans are known to be anxious to secure withdrawal of troops by the time the British forces are due to leave Cologne while France apparently is now willing to reduce the period of the Ruhr evacuation from two years to a year subject to obtaining satisfactory pledges. France in this connection attaches value to the assurance given by Mr. MacDonald that no definite decision will be taken immediately with regard to British withdrawal from Cologne. M. Herriot also favours admitting Ruhr evacuation in return for commercial compensation with as free entry of iron ore and other substances from Alsace-Lorraine into Ruhr.—Reuter.

FRENCH DELEGATES RETURN TO LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—MM. Herriot, and Clementel and General Nollet left for London to-day to resume the Conference.—Reuter.

5TH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN REPUBLIC.

WHY GERMANY UNDERTAKES BURDENS IN DAWES' PLAN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Berlin.—There were patriotic demonstrations throughout the country to-day in honour of the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. President Ebert addressing a demonstration at Munster declared that only with the ideal of liberating their brethren in the Rhineland before them could they find strength to undertake the heavy burdens in the Dawes plan.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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INDIANS IN NATAL

NO MUNICIPAL VOTE

APPEAL TO THEIR COUNTRY MEN.

DURBAN, Aug. 11.

The Secretary Natal Indian Congress cables:—

The Borough Ordinance 18 of 1924 disenfranchising the Indians in the Natal Municipalities has been passed by the Provincial Council notwithstanding the protest of the Indian Community. The Bill has been awaiting assent of the Governor-General. The Natal Indian Congress appeals to the people of India to protest and intervent on our behalf.

BRITAIN AND HEDJAZ.

KING HUSSEIN REFUSES TO SIGN THE TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Cairo. King Hussein of Hedjaz has refused to sign the treaty with Britain owing to his objection to the Balfour Declaration. His refusal is attributed to intimidation of his supporters in Palestine.—Reuter.

MOHARRUM IN NAGPUR.

HINDUS' COMMENDABLE ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

The Hindus gave full response to the appeals of the Hindu Sabha and Raja Raghojirao Bhonsale that the Hindus should not take part in the Moharrum festival to avoid a collision with Mahomedans. The procession of Nale Haidar Sawari which was accompanied by Mahomedans only passed off quietly. Raja Raghorajirao Bhonsale and thousands of Hindus who used to accompany the Sawari every year abandoned the practice this year. No Hindu attended the Sawari and both the Bhonsale Rajas were absent.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

VISIT TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The following communique has been issued:

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will come to India for the cold weather. Their Royal Highnesses' visit will be of a purely private nature and there will be no ceremonials or public functions. Details of the tour are being worked out in consultation with H. E the Viceroy.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Mr. J. W. Hughes, the District Judge of Chinglepet, gave evidence before the Civil Justice Committee to-day. He stated that there should be a fixed standard of work for each District which would enable an overworked Court to ask for extra assistance. The situation in regard to temple suits had really become serious and it would be better to have special courts for deciding these suits. The witness could not say if a special expert officer appointed for a group of districts would be in a better position in the matter of the inspection of subordinate judicial courts.

Mr. Ganapati Iyer, Editor, Madras "Law Times" observed that justice should not be sacrificed to speed. Religious endowments, according to the witness, should be put on the same footing as public charitable endowments with a limitation period of sixty years. There was a great volume of work at present in courts in connection with suits relating to Trusts, and since the introduction of the Hindu Religious Endwoments Bill, there have been so many suits in the Andhara country that he favoured the appointment of a special Judge for the disposal of such suits. Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, representative of religious Mutts was next examined. He urged that a scheme should be planned for the speedy disposal of religious endowment suits, which at present were treated with a stepmotherly attitude. The delay caused in the disposal of such suits had given rise to public resentment.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Aug. 11.

As Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had to proceed from Delhi to Lahore on urgent public business on the 9th May, the meeting of the Working Committee of Hindu Mahasabha notified to be held at Benares on the 10th had to be postponed to the 17th August. Pandit Malaviya has had consultations with Pandit Dindyal Sharma, Swami Shradhanand and Seth Jugulkishore Birla at Delhi about the future work of the Mahasabha. Lieutenant Raja Durganarain Singh of Tirwa, Mohamahopadhya Girdhar Sharma of Jaipur, Swami Dayanand and others who came to Benares propose staying till Pandit Malaviya reaches here on the thirteenth.

CABLE ITEMS

Moscow. Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., (Labour, East Ham N.), arrived here to-day by aeroplane from Koenigsberg.—Reuter.

Lakehurst, (New Jersey).—The dirigible "Shanadoah" has completed successful tests with mooring mast in the naval oil tanker "Patoka." The dirigible let out a big length of line whereby crew drew the airship to the mast.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

MR. THOMAS' STATEMENT.

"ESSENTIALLY UNRIGHTEOUS."

DR. SAPRU AND MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews when interviewed by an Associated Press representative concerning the new Kenya decision declared that he had fully expected the result now authoritatively announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Thomas was very well-known to be a thorough-going Imperialist and the permanent staff at the Colonial Office had long ago made up its mind not to give way on the Highland and the Franchise questions. His own immediate anxiety on reading Mr. Thomas' speeches was that there should be no trifling or tampering with any proposal of compensation in the Lowlands. Mr. Andrews expressed his deep satisfaction that the Colonial Committee had repudiated any such offer of compensation. He hoped that every political party in India would reject it with indignation for it was essentially unrighteous in tself and would in no sense imply any recognition of racial equality. Indian desired no more alienation of native territory. They simply demand in every part of Kenya equal rights of open sales and purchases of land for all races without any racial distinction whatever.

With regard to the Immigration decision Mr. Andrews regarded the promise of a complete suspension of any restriction until a full statistical enquiry had been made as a distinct gain and on this one partial victory the Colonial Committee might be congratulated. Mr. Andrews stated that he himself had no doubt whatever that such an enquiry would reveal the fact that the net Indian immigration into Kenya was practically negligible with regard to numbers and that it had on the whole advanced and not retarded the progress of African natives. What appeared to him to be needed during this period of suspense was a very careful and impartial shifting of evidence from the side of India in order to see whether all the different classes of Indian emigrants which now went out to Kenya were bringing credit to their country.

Any defects should be remedied by India herself having regard both to her own honour abroad and to the effect upon the Africans produced by those who went out. Mr. Andrews stated that he had been very greatly impressed during his stay in Singapore by the way Japan herself had in recent times prevented morally undesirable Japanese subjects from emigrating to Singapore as they had been used to do in the past. She had thus carefully regulated, of her own accord, Japanese emigration abroad and by thus acting had undoubtedly raised the name of Japan in the estimation of the outer world. This was an entirely different thing from submitting to restrictions at the hands of those whose one openly declared intention was to exclude Indians from Kenya altogether.

DR. SAPRU DISAPPOINTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

"One substantial gain is that the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted. This is no doubt to the credit of the Committee which was sent out by the Government of India. As for the rest, I confess I am much disappointed." In these words Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who is up here, in connection with the Session of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, summed up the general disappointment felt at the announcement made by Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons, with regard to the representations made by the Colonies Committee. Sir Tej Bahadur who attended the last Imperial Conference fought hard to re-open these questions and in order to secure proper discussion of the subject, with a view to re-open the principles embodied in the Kenya White Paper he made the Imperial Government to accept the proposal for the appointment of the Colonies Committee, to discuss the subject. Sir Tej Bahadur was requested by me to give his opinion on the various issues touched by Mr. Thomas. "As regards franchise", he said, "I note that in the opinion of the Colonial Office even after re-consideration of the matter the communal system seemed to be the best way to secure a fair representation of the various communities in Kenya, but still our objection to it must remain as strong as ever. The Colonial Office should have at least made some advance towards meeting the Indian grievances by increasing their representation so as to bring about equality with the White settlers. In the matter of seats in the Council as to whether this question was considered or not, Reuter's summary gives no indication, and we must wait until Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. K. C. Roy return and make a statement about their work."

"The decision regarding the Highlands", continued Dr. Sapru, "is equally disappointing. The basis of the decision on 'pledges expressed or implied' is really to continue the controversy. The position with regard to lowland as cabled to India is not clear to my mind and I am not sure what the Colonial Office means by suggesting that an officer experienced in Indian settlement and Indian agricultural methods should be sent to report on the areas. The whole idea of sending a representative of the Government of India to act as a *laison* officer between the Indian community and the Indians in South Africa was unreservedly rejected last year by General Smuts; and if the present announcement is an advance towards it, even if it may relate to Kenya, I for one would not object to it. But the difficulty is that the statement does not seem to be so frank and clear as to justify taking a decided opinion on it. In any case we should wait for the next few days until the return of the Committee." As for the future course of action Dr. Sapru said: "I have no doubt public opinion in India will expect the Government of India not to accept the decision with regard to communal representations and Highlands as final. Indeed we should expect the Government to make further representations on the question. If the Committee's work has partially succeeded, there is no reason why further effort should not be made to get other grievances removed. I never for a moment thought that it would be easy to get the decision of the Baldwin Government reversed on all the issues, and I personally think that our case, having been prejudiced then, will require much more sustained effort to get a complete redress."

Commenting on the fact that the decision has been announced by the Labour Secretary for the Colonies, Dr. Sapru said: "Notwithstanding Colonel Wedgwood's declaration in the House of Commons last year on behalf of the Labour Party, the present decision of the Colonial Office once again proves that in any conflict between the Government of India and even a Crown Colony, the former must go under. It is imaginable that even the decision with regard to the immigration ordinance, which has now been taken, might have been different if the Tories were in power."

In condemning the announcement of Mr. Thomas, Dr. Sapru has no doubt that it will rouse a universal feeling of resentment among Indians. All those who were in touch with the activities of the Committee knew that it was fighting against walls of prejudice and imperialism. The Colonial Office permanent staff has once again obtained the upper hand and Mr. Thomas a Labourite in name, but who is imperialist to boot, has only endorsed, except in one respect, the conclusion of his Conservative predecessor. The Committee's was an uphill task, but if it has failed it because, as Mr. Sastri has observed, the Labour Party is afraid of the "Little Englanders", which the Tories have sedulously propagated to keep them from doing justice to subject races. How well the Tories have succeeded can be judged from the fact that in appointing the East African Commission the Labour Government have treated contemptuously the idea of appointing an Indian member on the Commission or even letting the Indian case be specially presented on behalf of the Indian Government.

The fact of the matter is, Dr. Sapru observes, that the Government of India does not even enjoy in the Imperial Councils the weight which the small Colonies like Kenya possess. Not until the Government of India ceases to be a subordinate branch of the British administration will matters really improve, but in the meantime the duty of Simla is clear. It must not take the decision lying down, but must continue to agitate and press for a revision of other decisions and to secure at once equality for Indians with the White settlers.

As a mark of respect to His Highness the late Maharaja of Travancore, all courts and public offices and institutions in Bangalore and Mysore cities were closed on Monday.—A. P.

An Ahmedabad message of August 11th says:—Mr. Abdul Rehmankhan Varikhan Risaldar filed a petition in the District Court to set aside the election of Mr. Abdulrahim Mahomedbhai Narma as a Municipal councillor for the North Mahomedan constituency. The District Judge has set aside the election of Mr. Narma and declared Mr. Risaldar elected in his place.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

EIGHTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN PERSIA.

PERSIAN MUSLIMS MOST ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE

INDIAN PARSI VISITORS' EXPERIENCE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

Mr. Peshanji Marker's party of Parsi visitors to Persia and Iraq returned to India last week. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Mr. G. K. Nariman, Author and Journalists, who was a member of the party expressed himself completely satisfied with regard to the objects of the tour. The party found that travelling in Persia was unquestionably safe and that there was complete religious freedom, the Zoroastrians occupying a position of unrestricted equality with the Moslems and the Arabs. The Parsi members of Persia's Parliament had the ear of the whole public of Iran. The Mussalmans of Persia were among the most enlightened in the world and were sincere in seeking the co-operation of the Farsis on practical business-like lines. The country, as a whole, was peace-loving and thirsting for educational facilities. The power of the fanatic classes was decidedly on the wane. Persian womanhood was struggling to be free and in a few years bade fair to outstrip their Parsi and Turkish sisters in general culture. Dr. Mills Paugh, the American financial adviser was working in close accord with Sardar Sepah, the Premier, to whom must belong the credit of elevating the country to its present position.

As regards railways Mr. Nariman thought that in the light of the experience of three months and two thousand and four hundred miles of motoring that the greatest need of Persia was tolerable roads for horse and motor traction. Roads which particularly needed looking into were those between Bushire and Shiraz and between Duzdab and Kerman. However, a great impetus to commerce could be given by pushing the present railhead at Phanjquin to Teheran and continuing the rail from Kazwin through Resht to the Caspian Port of Enzeli. From the British standpoint it was unfortunate that the most of fertile tracts lay not in the South, but in the North which was still somewhat over-shadowed by Russia. For her economic salvation Persia had hardly any alternative to hypothecating some of her natural resourses and in the opening of the Persian, it was not the European but the American who would prove a more satisfactory partner. Disease was rife in the country and in view of the magnificent climate of Persia Mr. Nariman would urge on his wealthy co-religionists the great desirability of discouraging the exodus of Zoroastrians from Persia into India. In Mr. Nariman's opinion agitation against the Bahais was bound to be extinct soon because it was artificial.

As regards Iraq all lovers of antiquity would be delighted to learn that its Government had executed the necessary repairs to the greatest unsupported arch at Ctesiphon dating from the fifth century and linked with the memory of the most memorable period of Persian rule.

MISLED BY "TIMES OF INDIA"

HELP MALABAR'S SUFFERERS

Shradhanand Sanyasi wires from Delhi under Monday's date:—

"Immediate help for South Indian Untouchables is needed. I apologize for being misled by the "Times of India" telegram about Mahatma Gandhi referring the sufferers to the Charkha. Suffering in Malabar appears appalling untouchables being hard hit. Delhi has begun its contributions with donations of ordinary firms. All must pay some according to their means. Will send workers with money to act with Mr. Devadhar's men. Contributions from outside must come soon for relief to be effective.

AMARKOTE OBSERVES HARTAL.

HEAVY INDUS FLOODS INUNDATE DADU.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, Aug. 11.

Shopkeepers of Amarkote have observed hartal since 9th instant as a protest against alleged Police *zulum* in the town.

On account of floods in the Indus the town of Dadu and several villages have been submerged causing considerable depopulation.

LORD LYTTON'S INSULT TO WOMEN.

PROTESTS BY BURDWAN BAR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BURDWAN, Aug. 8.

An extraordinary meeting of the Burdwan Bar Association was held to-day at the Association rooms under the presidency of Babu Kalachand Mazumdar, the seniormost member present. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—That this meeting of the Burdwan Bar Association records its emphatic and undaunted protest against H. E. Lord Lytton's unwarranted utterances made in the course of his speech on the occasion of the distribution of the King's police medals at Dacca on the 5th August last in which he made certain baseless and unfounded imputations against Indian women and men as appears in the press.

That this meeting expresses its deep disgust and abhorrence of such unjustifiable remarks against, the honour of Indian womanhood by one of His Majesty's responsible representatives in India.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

THE VITAL PROBLEM

COMMITTEE TO RESTORE UNITY

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 11.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee has appointed Mr. Gandhi, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pandit Malaviya, Babu Bhagwandas and Dr. Kitchlew to take up the question of restoring Hindu-Muslim unity to the exclusion of all other problems.

The Provincial Congress Committee has recorded the opinion that in view of the objectionable methods of all proselytising and Sangathan movements, whether Hindu or Muslim, which were opposed to Hindu-Muslim unity, no member of the Congress organization should actively participate in any one of them.

PROMOTING NATIONAL UNITY

DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 11.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee's meeting lasted two days. It has finally recommended Mahatma Gandhi's name for the presidentship of the Belgaum Congress, and in case he declines it recommends Mrs. Naidu for the office. Among others it has passed the following resolutions:—"In view of the recent regrettable happenings in Delhi which we regard as a symptom of the disease of distrust and disunion among Hindus and Mussulmans which is affecting the national movement almost throughout Upper India and postponing the day of India's freedom, it is our considered opinion that the programme of work recommended by the All-India Congress Committee is difficult of achievement unless all Congress organizations concentrate their attention and energy on the restoration of harmonious relations between Hindus and Muslims."

"We further strongly recommend the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to appoint, as soon as possible, a sub-committee consisting of Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Babu Bhagvan Das, and Dr. Kitchlew to take up the question of Hindu-Moslem unity (which in our opinion is of the supreme importance) to the exclusion of all other questions to-day, and find an effectual solution of it."

The Committee has also directed all subordinate Committees to form conciliation boards of Hindus and Moslems to devise plans for maintaining peace, arbitration or disputes, civic guards, contradiction false and inflammatory rumours, restraining newspapers etc.

RULE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The Provincial Committee has recorded its considered opinion that in view of the objectionable methods of all the proselytising and Sangathan movements, whether Hindu or Muslim, of to-day, which are opposed to Hindu-Moslem unity no member of any Congress organisation in the province should actively participate in any of them and in case of breach of this rule the offending member should either resign or be removed and his name published in papers.

The Committee has further decided that Hakim Ajmalkhan and Lala Shankerlal have resumed their seats in the All-India Congress Committee and Messrs. Shuaib Qurashi and Abdul Aziz Ansari have ceased to act for them. Chaudhuri Raghbir Narainsingh has been elected to the All-India Congress Committee in place of Pandit Piareylal Sharma resigned. Lala Shankerlal has been elected the organising Secretary in place of Pandit Indra resigned.

ORISSA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITORY ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

CUTTACK, Aug. 11.

The Orissa Students' Conference met in the Ravenshaw College yesterday. After the Presidential Address the District Magistrate ordered the students not to participate in the proceedings. The Conference suspended business and passed a resolution protesting against the Magistrate's order.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

At the first meeting of the Academic Council of the Madras University two Committees were appointed:—one to go into the question of reorganization of the whole of the Arts courses and the other to hold examination in Oriental studies. The proposal to appoint an expert to examine the work of the Lexicon Committee was passed.

ASSAM ELECTION CASE

(Associated Press.)

SYLHET, Aug. 11.

H. E. the Governor of Assam dismissed with costs the petition against the election of the Minister of Local Self-Government.

Official and Personal.

Rangoon, Aug. 11:—Mr. C. F. Andrews left Rangoon to-night for Calcutta. He had a busy programme during his stay here.—A.P.

CITY CORPORATION.

DR. SUKHIA'S CONDUCT

VOTE OF CENSURE PASSED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The first question to be taken up was the vote of censure on Dr. Sukhia which was postponed on the last occasion to give Dr. Sukhia time to think over his position, and if possible to apologise to the House. Dr. Sukhia was, however, not present, and there was also no letter of apology. The Corporation, therefore, proceeded to discuss it at some length. Mr. Tairsee's contention was that they should not give Dr. Sukhia the importance which he dually did not possess, and that they should modify the proposition. Mr. Jamnadas thought otherwise, as he said they had no other course open but to pass this vote of censure, in the case of members like Dr. Sukhia. This view prevailed with the Corporation and censure was accordingly passed on Dr. Sukhia by an overwhelming majority.

CENSURE ON DR. SUKHIA.

The Corporation took up the discussion of the following proposition moved by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at the last meeting:—"That the corporation is of opinion—

(1) That the conduct of Dr. Sukhia in giving notices of motion containing wild and unjust aspersions on the President and the Councillors amounted to a gross abuse of privileges of the Councillors and of the process of the House.

(2) That the conduct of Dr. Sukhia has become more reprehensible as he had not had the courage to move those propositions when they were reached although this House had given him special opportunity for doing so.

(3) That Dr. Sukhia has by his methods and tactics greatly disturbed the smooth conduct of the legitimate public business of the House.

(4) That he has by his conduct violated the best traditions of this House.

(5) That he has often acted in a manner calculated to lower the Corporation in the estimation of the public.

(6) That his conduct towards the Chair has on several occasions been so disrespectful and defiant as to affect the dignity of the President's Office.

Dr. Sukhia has for the aforesaid reasons earned the serious displeasure of this House which hereby places on record its unqualified disapproval and condemnation of his conduct."

To this an amendment was moved by Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot that the consideration of this question be postponed in order to give an opportunity to Dr. Sukhia to apologise and withdraw all his allegations, as also his suit in the High Court. Dr. Sukhia was not present and there was no apology forthcoming.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram raised a point of order and said as Mrs. Gokhlay's vote of censure, which was moved sometime ago, was defrated and as three months had not elapsed since then they could not move this proposition.

The President said Mrs. Gokhalay's motion was a mere warning, while this was a definite motion of censure. The point was therefore, ruled out of order.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the matter be postponed till the High Court proceedings taken by Dr. Sukhia were disposed of. He said this motion was an off-shoot of the various propositions moved by Dr. Sukhia, in respect of which certain proceedings were taken in the High Court. He feared the proceedings in this matter in the Corporation would be brought forward against him in the High Court and were likely to prejudice them there. In fact these proceedings were tantamount to contempt of Court, he said.

This was duly seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said there were three sides concerned in this question: Dr. Sukhia, the Corporation and the President of the Corporation.

The President:—I have nothing to do with it!

Mr. Tairsee said he would explain to him how the President was concerned in the matter. Dr. Sukhia's conduct towards the President had much to do with it and they had to support his dignity. As everybody knew Dr. Sukhia was Dr. Sukhia, and his short personal experience in the Corporation had convinced him that Dr. Sukhia had given to the Corporation what was expected of him! There was not a single member in the House who could sympathise with Dr Sukhia's tactics and conduct in the Corporation.

The President said as Mr. Tairsee was not speaking on the motion for adjournment he must resume his seat. The motion was then put to vote and lost by a large majority.

LEAVE HIM ALONE.

Mr. Tairsee continuing his speech said he did believe that it would be a great compliment to Dr. Sukhia to pass this proposition, as it would give him an importance which he did not possess in the eyes of the Corporation or the public. On the other hand they had to preserve their own dignity, and they must not rate too high Dr. Sukhia's attitude. He asked them not to give Dr. Sukhia more importance than he possessed in the eyes of the Corporation or the public. The President had their undiluted confidence, and if they once expressed that confidence their purpose would be served. He, therefore, moved that only the last portion of the proposition should be adopted and the other portion deleted.

As there was no seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. F.J. Marzaban appealed to the members for some sense of proposition. Some members of the Nationalist Party had made a personal matter of it, and it seemed to him to be vindictive and almost childish as Dr. Sukhia was done for, and was on his last legs. (Laughter.)

The closure was moved at this stage and the motion was accepted.

Mr. Jamnadas in replying said he relied on the virility, the manliness and strength of character which was shown by the Corporation of 1904 and 1905, under the leadership of Sir P.M Mehta against Dr. Sukhia and his tactics. In Sir P.M. Mehta's time they had thought it necessady to pass such a proposition not once but two or three times, in identical manner, language and terms, not because they were childish, but because they thought it necessary that the Corporation's dignity must be preserved at any cost. Many of his friends had asked him, in the name of the dignity of the Corporation, to allow this matter to be postponed. And what was that dignity? They were only vacillating one way and the other, to and fro! The first amendment was moved by Mr. Arbuthnot who had told him (Mr. Jamnadas) clearly, that if Dr. Sukhia did not apologise then he would vote for the proposition. Mr. Arbuthnot wanted to give Dr. Sukhia a chance. The Corporation could not suspend a member, unless they adjourned the whole meeting and suspended all members at the same time. Therefore, this was the only way by which the House could make themselves felt, whenever Dr. Sukhia acted in the manner he had done. This motion had nothing to do with the High Court proceedings, or contempt of Court. But some of the members had not the firmness to proceed in this matter. He was pained to bring a motion of censure against Dr. Sukhia, but he had not the contempt for him which Mr. Tairsee professed. He personally appreciated Dr. Sukhia's service to the city, but they had to take into consideration his defiance of the President and of the House. The motion was only brought forward to meet the situation which had arisen. The motion of Mr. Jamnadas was put to vote and it was carried by 29 voting for it and 14 voting against.

HEALTH OFFICER.

The Commissioner had written that Dr. Sandilands, the Health Officer, would finish his term of office of five years, on February 1925, and he asked the Corporation to reappoint him for a further period of five years.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved a proposition appointing Dr. Sandilands for a further term of five years. He said Dr. Sandilands had done very valuable services to the Corporation and they should take advantage of his experience of the conditions of Bombay, which he had now gained.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said whether an officer was drawing a higher or lower salary, his services ordinarily terminated at the age of 55. He was now 52 and at the end of five years he would be over 55 years. They had initiated a principle, and they must observe it in the case of all.

The President drew Mr. Nariman's attention to Section 74(2), that the services of an officer should only be renewable for a term of five years.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment referring the question to the Establishment Committee, with instructions to take counsel's opinion, if necessary.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said they required officers of experience at a time when they were inaugurating new policies and hospitals, particularly when many of their old officers were retiring. He supported Dr. Dadachanji's motion.

The Commissioner said if Dr. Sandilands found himself unfit at the age of 55 he would then resign his office, but they could only appoint him for a period of five years. He had no objection to sending the matter to the Establishment Committee.

Mr. J. B. Petit was of the opinion that they should not renew the services of any officer, unless there were cogent reasons for same. The section was, besides, mandatory.

Mr. B. T. Desai was for the amendment.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe wanted the appointment to be made for three years only.

The amendment was then put to vote and 29 voted for and 21 against. A poll was demanded and the result was that 29 voted for and 28 against. The amendment of Mr. Jamnadas was, therefore, declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday (13th) 5 p.m.

G. I. P. RLY LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

The third meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held at the Office of the Agent at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 7th August 1924.

The subjects down for discussion on the agenda were chiefly those carried over from the last meeting and dealt with the control of public conveyances at Bombay by the police, the failure of the Municipality to carry out their conservancy contracts at Poona in a satisfactory manner thus causing a public nuisance, and the provision of platform coverings and benches at Masjid station.

In regard to the additional facilities asked for at Masjid, the Agent explained that the work was at present in an unfinished state and that owing to it and having to be carried out under traffic it could only be done piecemeal and that some temporary inconvenience was therefore inevitable. Provision had however been made in the estimate for 295 feet of the platform to be roofed over and for a sufficiency of benches and that these facilities would be provided as early as possible.

The Agent announced that from the 1st October, first and second class fares on the G. I. P. would be reduced from 30 pies per mile to 24 pies for the first 300 miles on first class and from 15 pies per mile to 12 pies per mile for the first 300 miles on second class fares. For distances over and above the first 300 miles the rates would be 18 pies and 9 pies per mile for first and second class respectively.

The Agent also informed the Committee that the last link of Itarsi-Nagpur Railway would be opened to traffic early in September thus completing a work that was started in 1908 but owing to the War had been closed down. This chord line would considerably shorten the distance between the Central Provinces and Delhi.

The Agent referred to correspondence in the Press urging additional Express trains and explained that owing to insufficiency of rolling stock such trains could not be provided immediately, but that the Railway Board had sanctioned the purchase of 64 all-steel coaches which would permit of about 10 additional rakes being made up to provide additional service.

An additional fast train to Nagpur and possibly an Express to Calcutta and one to Madras would then be feasible if found necessary.

MR. KELKAR'S SERVICES

A PUBLIC TRIBUTE

HAZARDS OF JOURNALISM.

A very largely attended meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday to give expression to the appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. N. C Kelkar editor of the "Kesari". Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Natarajan said:—

When I was asked by Mr. Mandlik to preside, I rather demurred as there are others who are closely associated with Mr. Kelkar in his public activities and who can, therefore, speak with intimate knowledge and authority of his services. But when it was put to me that I was asked as a Journalist to take the chair to-day, I at once agreed because Mr. Kelkar and I represent a phase of Indian Journalism which is passing away. I have been reading a book brought out by a Madras firm of publishers entitled "Landmarks in Lokamanya's Life", consisting of a collection of articles written from time to time by Mr. Kelkar in the columns of his paper, the "Mahratta," on several important episodes in Lokamanya Tilak's strenuous career. Such is the innate modesty of Mr. Kelkar that there is only one single reference to himself in all these articles as well as in the extremely interesting character sketch of the Lokamanya which he wrote some years ago and which is prefixed to the book. That occurs in the article on the Lokamanya's Jubilee, where we read that in March 1896 when he invited Mr. Kelkar to join him, the Lokamanya wrote: "I want you not as a servant but a friend for the last days, it may be, of my life". That book, to my mind, gives us an insight as much into Mr. Kelkar's personality as into the Lokamanya's. He has been a journalist for over 28 years, about the same period as myself. I referred at the outset to Mr. Kelkar as representing a phase of journalism which is passing away. I may call that phase, for want of a better word, the missionary phase of Indian journalism in contradistinction to the strictly professional. Such a man has no use for journalism and journalism has no use for him except in so far as it helps him to propagate certain strongly held convictions. That one sentence quoted from the Lokamanya's letter to Mr. Kelkar, alone showed me, more than several pages of description could have done, what a wonderful insight into men the Lokamanya had. No man can wish for a more loyal and devoted coadjutor than Mr. Kelkar was to the Lokamanya. His name will go down to posterity as the close associate of the great Lokamanya. At the same time let me say this, not only as my own personal impression, but that of others who had much greater opportunities of judging: Mr. Kelkar never handed over his conscience even to the Lokamanya, much as he held him in veneration, and I have often heard men who were, so to speak, in the opposite camp, refer with respect to Mr. Kelkar's breadth of view and independence of judgment. I have been a regular reader of the "Mahratta" for many years and have differed at least as often as I agreed with its views. But I have always felt that it reflected a living current of opinion and feeling, and was not merely a mechanical reproduction of other men's ideas. Mr. Kelkar has been—and that is the highest compliment which can be paid to an Indian journalist—a worthy coadjutor of the Lokamanya, and the country recognizes in him to-day the authentic voice of illustrious leader, the fourth anniversary of whose death was celebrated with such great enthusiasm throughout the country last week. Mr. Kelker has now stepped from the Editor's chair to the legislator's tribune, and I am sure I express the feelings of you all in wishing him a brilliant career in his new sphere.

DOUBLE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Kelkar as we know, has been mulcted in a heavy sum for the offence of contempt of court in connection with certain comments in the "Kesari" on the judgment of the High Court, in a case which came before it. We cannot question the correctness of the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on Mr. Kelkar from the point of view of the law of which the Judges are the accredited interpreters. But, speaking as a journalist, I cannot help saying that the law of contempt as it stands is a great handicap to the freedom of the Press. The Press has a double duty to perform—to reflect as well as direct opinion. As a reflector of opinion it performs the most important duty of providing a harmless channel for public discontent which without it must make for itself other less harmless ways of coming to the surface. To penalise the ventilation of a widespread feeling of grievance, fanciful and even foolish though it may be, is in my opinion not conducive to the interests of good government. As illustrating a widely felt grievance, I may mention that, some two years ago, a Parsi gentleman came to me with the request that I should help in organizing an association to prosecute Europeans who deal roughly with Indians. I could not see my way to help him as such an organization would be a standing reflection on the whole European community the bulk of which, I am convinced, looks upon the misdeeds of the few who illtreat Indians with as much abhorrence as ourselves. I have not heard since of the project and I mention this, to-day, only to show how strong is the feeling on the matter even in a city like Bombay, where the relations between Europeans and Indians are the most sensible in all India. An Indian newspaper in the mofussil cannot but be influenced by such a strong current of public sentiment, and with the greatest care in the world, it is impossible for an Indian Editor to exclude, always and altogether, a trace of it from creeping into his columns. Administrators and judges have their difficulties, and Indian Editors, too, have theirs. If the former try to view the conduct of the Indian Press with a sympathetic understanding of its difficulties, the Indian Press will not be slow to reciprocate, and the country as a whole will be the gainer.

APPEAL TO SHARE "KESARI'S" BURDEN.

A fine of Rs. 5,000 for a contempt of this kind is, on the face of it, disproportionately heavy: Knowing as I do the great difficulties under which our newspapers have to be conducted, difficulties of organisation and personnel no less than those of finance and equipment, I feel that Mr. Kelkar and the "Kesari" newspaper should not be left to bear unaided the burden of this heavy fine for an offence which, having regard to the circumstances which I have mentioned, must be regarded more as the symptom of an unhealthy general feeling than as the outcome of deliberate desire to lower the dignity of the highest Court of Justice in the Presidency."

GURU AND CHELA.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker in the course of his speech said:

I have great pleasure in adding my tribute to the praise which has been so well uttered by Mr. Natrajan in his beautiful speech. Those who had observed the relations of Mr. Kelkar with his "Guru," Lokamanya Tilak, were struck with the old-world modesty and shyness, with which Mr. Kelkar conducted himself in the presence of the Lokamanya. It was literally a case of "Guru" and "Chela"; with all the ancient associations of the terms. After the "Guru's" death, Mr. Kelkar endeavoured to preserve the qualities of reserve and self-control, which make for the better class of journalism. I met Mr. Kelkar, for the first time, about 1904 in the company of Lokamanya Tilak. He came with about 9 or 10 other persons then, but he kept himself in the background, almost in a schoolboy-like fashion, much as he appears even now, in spite of his solid public work and the eminence due thereto. Although he is a member of the Legislative Assembly, he has very rarely taken an important part in making flashy speeches there, and yet we all know from Pundit Motilalji what a valuable comrade in loyalty and advice he has proved to the leader of the Swaraj Party there. Mr. Kelkar's gifts lie mainly in the direction of solid, constructive, and unostentatious work. Under his control, the "Kesari" has almost risen to be a political epic from which thousands of people draw inspiration and sustenance. It is a pity that the Bench, which tried Mr. Kelkar's case for "Contempt," owing to its comparative ignorance of the language in which the "Kesari" is written, as also of the sentiments of the Indian people, of which it is the custodian, could not possibly know Mr. Kelkar as he is, with reference to his habits traditions and characteristics. I have the pleasure to know one of the judges personally as a person of great impartiality, integrity, independence and courtesy, and the only way I can reconcile the fine of Rs. 5,000, which that learned judge was pleased to inflict upon Mr. Kelkar, is by believing that owing to his want of adequate knowledge of Indian sentiments, as also of Mr. Kelkar's position in Indian circles of thought, the learned judge was unable to know for himself the personality, and character of the man, whose fate he was trying for the moment.

A GREAT DRAWBACK.

That is one of the great drawbacks which English judges labour under in India. They only know the offender from the solitary article or articles which are put before them in evidence, and not in relation to his position in his environment, his antecedents, general habits, influence and characteristics, as a member of the Indian society. Such knowledge is often a necessary corrective to the one-sided or exaggerated view, which one solitary incident is apt to suggest. It is like the difficulty under which anyone of us would labour, if we were asked to try for Contempt a Chinese paper or a Chinese journalist, under circumstances amounting to an ignorance of the language, sentiments, associations, and characteristics of the offender as a member of his own society. In Self-governing countries, speedily goes on the process by which the Government adjusts itself to public sentiments. But the anomaly in this country is that when a fine is inflicted upon a person of Mr. Kelkar's reserve and self-control, the Government will not be speedy enough in ascertaining the reason why a person like Mr. Kelkar gives vent to sentiments which are apparently contemptuous of British justice.

If this case could lead the Administrators of this Presidency to ascertain the cause of the public sentiments of which Mr. Kelkar, for the moment, was only a spokesman, then this case would not have been fought in vain. What the "Kesari" wrote is, perhaps, the sentiment of a very large class of the Indian people. Rightly or wrongly it exists there. Contempt proceedings, taken by themselves, will end in suppression of the expression, but not in eradicating the sentiments, considered as reprehensible. The proper course would be to adopt means by which these sentiments themselves will cease to grow and flourish in the popular mind. So long as such means are not adopted and recourse is had to Contempt proceedings only, it is a partial remedy.

A DIGNIFIED DEFENCE.

I am glad that Mr. Kelkar did not tender what one would call a lawyer's defence, that is, a defence wherein the one desire is to get an acquittal by hook or crook. The defence he advanced was from the point of view of an ordinary literate Indian, who feels the sentiments of his countrymen in this connection. He did not make a defence-subtle and prevaricating-with a view to cause confusion, so as to have the benefit of it. His defence was bold and resolute, judged by the reports which have appeared in the press. Text-books tell us that the Law of Contempt is extremely indefinite and unsettled, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Kelkar was found guilty. It is to be hoped, however, that the fine, which has been inflicted on him, will be shared by his numerous friends and supporters, who regard him as a landmark in journalism, indicating a vanishing phase thereof. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said Mr. Keikar had never betrayed those high traditions for which Maharashtra stood for many years. She fully agreed with Mahatma Gandhi when he said "when Maharashtra will lead, India will indeed be awake" Lok. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, differed in their temperaments and methods, but were one in their devotion to liberty. If she was asked who was pioneer in the cause of liberty, she would name Lok. Tilak, and not Mahatma Gandhi who was an apotheosis of liberty, not a pioneer. It was a paradox of Indian life, Mrs. Naidu added that only when a man was on the threshold of defeat, when he was fined or imprisoned, was he appreciated.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and K. F. Nariman having spoken, Mr. Kelkar made a suitable reply. The President then garlanded Mr. Kelkar amidst cheers and the meeting was dissolved.

"TO MEND DYARCHY IS TO END IT."

MR. KELKAR'S FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Committee of Mr. N. K. Kelkar, ex-minister of the Central Provinces was concluded to-day after further examination lasting over three hours.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru continuing his questions touched the views of the witness on communal representation and asked whether they were his individual views or views of the Hindu Community in the C. P. The witness replied that they were his individual views but based on such experience as he had been able to gain during the last three years. He further added that the Hindus in C. P. thought that as a matter of principle his view was entirely sound although as a matter of practical politics or expediency it ought not to be pressed just now.

Dr. Sapru: When you expressed your views on this question had you Central Provinces mainly in view or did you take into consideration such provinces as U. P., Punjab and Bengal where the problem is more acute?

Mr. Kelkar: I have heard so regarding some provinces but as poison spreads to other provinces and it will be difficult to resist its action that is why I want to abolish communal representation.

Dr. Sapru: Tell me whether you would enforce your views only with regard to the Central Provinces or the rest of India.

Mr. Kelkar: I don't know, if I have got power to enforce my views.

Sir Muhammed Shafi: Supposing you could enforce.

Mr. Kelkar: I think I can enforce it without offending the Muhammedan feelings in C. P.

Sir Muhammed Shafi: In the existing conditions a mixed electorate might furnish a periodical cause for friction between the two communities.

Mr. Kelkar: I have heard this argument for a very long time but when would the existing time be over the rule framed by the Government of India Act give an impetus for claiming for more and more communal representation. This poison is spreading to the local bodies as well.

Dr. Sapru: Do you think that if political power is transferred to the educated classes people will have sufficient confidence in their patriotism and unselfishness to deal with their uneducated countrymen?

Mr. Kelkar retorted that if they were not unselfish they would not be educated. Proceeding Mr. Kelkar stated that taking everything into consideration the diarchy had been a failure and attributed it to the inherent defects in the constitution. Dr. Sapru asked whether the failure was due to the non-co-operation activities at the inception of diarchy and whether it was true that it was not given a fair trial. Mr. Kelkar replied that even if it has been given best trial it would have been failure. He added that if he were a doctor he would treat diarchy as an incurable disease. (Laughter). The only way of mending it was by ending it. In the place of diarchy he would introduce full responsible Government by doing away with the distinction between the transferred and the reserved subjects. He could give effect to this desire not under the present Government of India Act but by a revision thereof.

Continuing Mr. Kelkar said that if responsible Government is granted to C. P. there were men of sufficient calibre to administer. He included in this Law and Justice without the transfer of which subjects there would not be a general feeling of security.

Dr. Sapru: Why is it that an average politician shirks from considering steps in support of law and order?

Mar. Kelkar: It is only an argument invented for opposing progress.

Dr. Sapru: Did you have any non-official opposition in the council to a matter involving law and order?

NAGPUR SATYAGRAH.

Mr. Kelkar: There was the Nagpur Satyagraha. In that affair everybody knew that there was not likely to be a breach of peace but Government issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting the carrying of the flag and when that order was refused persons were prosecuted but that however did not deter the people from disobeying the order of the Magistrate. Officials in the council were not able to prove that there was going to be a breach of peace. They wanted to support the Magistrate's order whether right or wrong.

Sir Arthur Froom asked as to how many members of the present council would be disqualified under Mr. Kelkar's qualifications?

Witness: Very few.

Sir Arthur suggested that when the witness complained that his subordinate officers interfered with petty details it might be that they resented ministers' interference with petty details.

Witness: I thought they were interfering with me and they thought I was interfering with them.

Sir Sivaswamy referring to Mr. Kelkar's suggestion that a member of the Council be a graduate said that Mr. Chintamani was only a matriculate. General opinion was that he made a good minister but under Mr. Kelkar's suggestion Mr. Chintamani would be kept out. He is only a journalist.

Mr. Kelkar: Oh, I won't exclude journalists. They have the experience of world affairs (laughter).

Sir Sivaswamy: But then Mr. Sastri would also be kept out.

Witness: No, he is the chairman of the Servants of India Society. Mine is not an exhaustive list.

Replying to another question the witness said that his insistence on some qualification for membership was due to the fact that educated people were open to reason and he welcomed criticism and opposition because it gave him more experience.

Sir Sivaswamy: Why is suspicion against Government so deep rooted?

Answer: Because of the general political situation and speeches on the platform and writings in the press and also because Government version is not put before the people who readily believed that every act of subordinates had the sanction of the Government.

Question: Is suspicion justifiable?

Answer: Partly.

Sir Sivaswamy further remarked that in his opinion Governor's power under Reforms had been curtailed. Was not that so?

Witness: Theoretically perhaps but not under rules.

Question: When you differed from the Governor, why did you not insist on your policy and threatened to resign? Then the Governor would have listened to you.

Answer: Once I did resign but my non-official friends persuaded me to withdraw it because they wanted me to gain experience and accumulate such an instance (laughter).

Sir Sivaswamy: Was it not due to the weakness of the ministry that the Governor over-ruled?

Answer: Minister was quite strong (laughter). But he had no statutory power under rules.

Sir Sivaswamy referring to the complaint of the witness that though he was in charge of the P.W.D. other departments did not consult him about their building programme suggested whether it was not right that those departments should have power to determine their own requirements while the P.W.D. should only look after proper carrying out of the work by men of the department.

Witness: Minister must have control over all departments. He should not have merely to see how coolies worked under him (laughter).

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith said under the present Act there was nothing requiring ministers to tender resignation at the end of three years and if re-elected he might continue. The witness replied that he wanted both the council and ministers to have five years' term to gain experience and push their programme through? Mr. Kelkar had complained in his note that at present both in respect of resolutions and questions members of council touched matters of parochial interests which should be excluded.

Sir Henry asked whether he would exclude such matters by amending the rule or whether this could be achieved by a stricter interpretation by the President.

Witness said the present rule permitted discussion on matters of general interest and it would make the position of the president difficult to put a narrow interpretation. He wanted the rule to be amended. Sir Henry said the Legislative Assembly had recently passed a resolution urging the Government of India to supply information about provincial matters. Did the witness think that the Government of India could give effect to it? Was it a sound policy and would it not interfere with the autonomy of provinces? Witness agreed would be sound in case of purely provincial questions but if provincial governments were required to do certain things in consequence of any order from the Central Government then it would be appropriate that the Central Government should answer those questions about provincial action.

Sir Henry: You are opposed to communal representation but what is your opinion if while having a general electorate certain seats were reserved for Mahomedans?

Answer: I understand Mahomedans are not willing to accept that.

Question: What is your opinion about it?

Answer. It may be acceptable as a compromise but not as a matter of principle.

Question: You think the present electoral system has increased the communal feeling?

Answer: Yes, Mahomedan parties have been formed.

Question: But if there was general constituency you think it will minimise the evil.

Yes.

The District Superintendent, Dehra Dun Panah, N. W. Railway wires:—Transhipment was possible last evening over the breach at mile 34/6 and 7 between Dera Dun Panah and Kot Sulton and the passengtrs of 10 Down of date was safely transhipped. Through booking of passenger parcels via Shershah and Kundian is being resumed.—A.P.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

THREE TREATIES.

FUTURE OF FASCISM.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

ROME, July.

The symptomatic simultaneousness of three important achievements in the foreign pilicy of Italy deserves notice. Within a short period of three days, the reward of a year's diplomacy has come in the shape of two treaties and a welcome acquisition. These afforded a pleasant relief from the anxiety of the internal situation due to the sudden heartening of the opposition.

First of all, Giubaland has been ceded by England to Italy. This act of courtesy was especially timely, since it was announced on the day which preceded the opening of the London Conference. That it was a mere act of fairness does not make it less agreeable; and there are good reasons to believe that Italians will eventually reap a real benefit from their new colony, now officially known as Transgiuba. Thus one more possible cause of disagreement with Great Britain has been removed.

The Italo-Tchecoslovak treaty was officially registered by Italy with the League of Nations on July 15th. Signor Mussolini gave in this way another proof of his sincere desire to create a background of pacification abroad, as well as he would like to in Italy. By this registration a much wider guarantee is given to the treaty itself; and it is, if such were needed, a proof that Signor Mussolini intends to avail himself of the League of Nations whenever convenient. His acumen in so doing may be doubted, but certainly not his sincere desire to achieve peace with all possible antagonists. Should a clash unfortunately come with any one country it would be with France herself; and one must admit that the tactless words used by Mr. Edward Herriot in one of his articles written for the semi-official American Quarterly: "Foreign Affairs" on the subject of Italian Fascism and its leader, will not make matters easier. As a compensation, might be mentioned the growing anti-German feeling caused in Italy by ceaseless and combined attacks on the part of the German Press. This anti-German attitude is a new departure in Italy, where "il Tedesco" was looked upon with more admiration than envy, even during the war. Only the persistently aggressive attitude of the Berlin Press could have altered this feeling.

The Italo-Jugoslav Treaty of Commerce has finally been signed. This great diplomatic success is chiefly due to an extremely able diplomat of Italy, General Bodrero, a personal friend of the King of Jugoslavia. Despite frontier incidents easily magnified about which he had the tact and intelligence to admit that his own countrymen were in the wrong, he has succeeded in obtaining a treaty which is to say the least, advantageous for Italy. Moreover this new treaty has more than a commercial value. It has a moral importance because, although during a few days after the murders of Italian and Jugoslav sentries and custom officials at the frontier, it emphasises the broad, common sense need and desire of Italy and Jugoslavia to live in peace and amity, despite provocations often due to jealous outside influences. Politically speaking, this new treaty completes that of Rome, and concludes and perfects all agreements now existing between the two countries. From the commercial point of view, it is very practical. It settles the complicated problems of frontier traffic, and grants to each party the advantage of the "most favoured nation", a boon not often given in these past-war days.

THE VALUE OF TRANSGIUBA.

The protocol of the Treaty concedes to Italy 92,000 square kilometers of the territory laying east of the river Giuba, or Ganana. Its superficy is more than half that of Italy; and it is a colony which touches that of Somali. In thus giving a proof of goodwill and intelligence, the British Government has regained some of the ground it had lost here under the erratic and none too praiseworthy dealings of Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had not only given up the strange pretention of his predecessor to pool the African question and that of the Turkish islands; but he has realised the advantage of a fine gesture, and improved the terms once agreed upon by granting Italy a slight rectification of the so-called Milner-Scialoja boundary.

Whether Transgiuba will prove a useful, productive colony is not easy to predict. Of course, the possession of a river is almost everything in Africa, and may mean irrigation, culture, trade and larger human settlements. The port of Kisimayo is also useful to Italian traders. Its population, which was chiefly Arabic, is now Hindu in overwhelming proportions.

IS FASCISM IN DANGER—OR ITALY?

The Liberal supporters of the Fascista regime are suffering from an attack of nerves, due to the heat wave perhaps as much as to the other reasons put forward by them. Thinking that they may become the heirs, they were preparing to leave the majority, and the pretexts were easily found. As the Matteotti murder had brought forth several scandals such as other nations are also airing, the opposition had immediately seized them as excellent levers to try and bring about the removal of Mussolini. But, although hurt and vexed and uncertain of his road for a time, the Duce remained the one man in whom the Italian masses have any confidence at all. Neither Senator Albertini, nor Signor Amendola, nor Turati, nor Don Sturzo can hope to control this effervescent country and its peculiar system of parties for more than a few weeks. Giolitti has no desire to re-assume power. In short, if Mussolini were to allow his private feelings to dictate his attitude, and handed in his resignation to the King, the old system which brought Italy to the verge of ruin, would come into play again. Neither the Liberals nor the combinations of Socialists and Catholics who are ready to dispute the Liberals the right of leading the opposition could retain power.

As a matter of fact, the whole question lies in this dilemma: does Italy prefer to return to her previous vegetation, when her sons were regarded with tolerance and little seriousness by citizens of other countries? or does she want to tread the rough path of industrial and international progress? Fascism offers her little more than a cross and a thorny crown: hard work, discipline, obedience, continuous advancing over in the face of enormous obstacles, and a constant change of sub-leaders, as those tried are found wanting. But life might become a little more pleasant for their sons if the fathers would make the sacrifice to-day.

All moral indignation, hypocritical handwashing, and other displays of little edifying egotisms can be brought back to these alternatives. Progress or Sloth. Were a thousand Fascisti to be found guilty of murder, arson and thievery, the vital core, the essence of Fascism remains unchanged, an ideal probably too strenuous for the country to which it was meant to be applied, and perhaps even too high for most of the Fascisti whose acceptance by Mussolini can only be their mere word that they have grasped his ideal and will hold it even unto death. He could only try them singly. The best are the more modest ones; and the worst raise more dust. It seems incredible that thinking people in any part of the world should see Fascism in less objective a way.

THE LAST OF THE GARIBALDIS.

The death of General Ricciotti Garibaldi closes an era in Italian politics. This young country was forged into a fairly compact unit by the will of a few men, against the alleged wisdom of less disinterested ones: the King, Cavour and Garibaldi. Other influences helped; many hampered the work; none was so timely as that of the Red Shirts of Giuseppe Garibaldi.

The spirit of Garibaldianism has ever since remained an ideal which has always acted in the same manner. No Italian has illustrated it better than the family of the first Garibaldi. When Greece fought Turkey, there went Ricciotti; when France fought Germany, there he was again, and gave two sons too for that cause. No oppression left him indifferent or cold. His judgment never was equal to his great sympathies. Why he took the side of Greece, for instance—none could ever tell. His heart beat in a romantic, syncopated rythm. He lived in action what Victor Hugo and Byron lived in thought. A few weeks after he joined the ranks of Fascism, (a party and an idea which offer much of the Garibaldi spirit, but is adapted to different times), Ricciotti Garibaldi died in Rome, and was buried with great honours by his countrymen. The last conscious link with the Fathers of new Italy is broken. There will now remain but a tradition, a few names, a few sayings, probably misquoted and certainly misunderstood by the generality. The Italy of 1924 is at another cross-road. From the decisions of a few leaders of each party will depend her future. It seems as if the consequences of their decisions were clear enough. Has not one of te first inspirers of Mussolini, Vilfredo Pareto himself stated the problem in his sociology: *"The only advances ever made by the world have been due to the conscious efforts of minorities. . . .* A minority can only achieve progress if it remains in power; and it can only retain power by keeping its ideal clear and simple, and its weapons handy. It is not righteousness nor good intentions, but force that bring about progress. The masses are flighty, unstable and unwilling to sacrify time or comfort."

THE DEARTH OF LEADERS.

Oliver Cromwell is probably the nearest approach in history to the new Italian leader, Benito Mussolini. Yet he had very different material to work with. Not only was the temperament of his followers steady, purposeful and merciless, but he was combating another minority in the open, could shroud himself with secrecy when needed, and found the people more indifferent than sympathetic to either side. The Italian Duce is fighting his battle in different days, when every move, every thought is known immediately to the whole world, where the opposition does not give battle, but merely disseminates slander, where the whole people take sides with more passion than intelligence, now with one party, now with another. The Fascisti he commands are not Anglo-Saxons; they the Latins, mercurial, enthusiastic but unsteady. They are young, and succumb too often to the appeals of power, of pleasure, and of newly acquired wealth. The effort is worth while making, but the sacrifice of self is tremendous for a man whose personal kindness is as great as that of Signor Mussolini. But unless he finds eventually a solid bloc of some ten disinterested leaders, wholly with him, thinking his thoughts, utterly impervious to the personal ambitions and desires that sway smaller men, and intelligent enough to know that unity alone can save the ideals of their chief, the dream of a prosperous, happy, respected and peaceful Fascista State will be shattered before it can ever be transmuted into reality.

DUTY OF STUDENTS.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S ADVICE.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, delivered an interesting lecture on Saturday evening in the Union's Hall at Chowpatty on "India and her Students", Sir Dinshaw Wacha presiding.

Mr. Desai at the outset said he did not propose to make a speech of literary finish and philosophical exactitude but would place before the students certain ideals which, as citizens they should try to cultivate and achieve. The student, he said, was a part and parcel of the city or the country to which he belonged and as a student he had better opportunity to form judgment on certain things of life than even those who were qualified to do it. Generally students did not form any decision as to the worth of life and object of their existence. Their ideal of life was perhaps a life of content and ease. The real ideal of life he said was a life of contemplation and energetic action. Though the ancient ideal of life was still more or less depicted in their life yet 150 years of material civilization of the West had to a certain extent changed their aspect of life. Now every single aspect of life was affected by the changes. Quotations in the market, for instance, of staple cotton or staple food in America affected prices in Bombay and changed their aspect. We had, therefore, to adapt ourselves to the changes and train our lives to meet those conditions. The late Mr. M. G. Ranade once said in the ebb and tide of time many civilizations had come and gone and they left their traces in the shape of culture, monuments or literature but the civilization of Hindus had survived the times and it was for the existing generation to hand over that civilization intact to the succeeding generation. Therefore one had to live with decision and energy and adapt and train himself against all means of civilization. If Indians were going to hold their own against all the races of the world it was time they considered the value of life and formed their decision and cultivated ideals. If India got Swaraj the question would be who was going to defend her in the struggle with the races of the world. In the last war in spite of the glorious achievements of Indian soldiers it was Great Britain who protected them by her naval power but in the Swaraj which he devotedly prayed would come in fullness of time that responsibility would lay upon Indians against any manner of aggression. It was therefore for Indian students to cultivate a certain ideal as citizens. He did not think passive resistence had ever preserved or would ever preserve a race, because he did not believe the sense of justice of the other races of the world within a measureble time would so alter as to leave the passive resisters or their land unmolested. It was no use telling them that we would not fight we possessed the power of suffering and we would fight by that power. He prayed that the world might so evolve that justice might be possible by passive resistence but he did not think passive resistence was a practical ideal for the preservation of the race.

"LIFE IS EARNEST.

For the last 150 years Indians were, so to say, brought up in swaddling clothes but that was not the ideal for Swaraj if they wanted it. They should think of the earnestness of life while they existed. As Longfellow said "Life is real, life is earnest." They should lead right and good life that it might do them good now and hereafter. They should live a life of ideal with decision and energtic action. They should take a patriotic view and think that they were all Indians viz: citizens of Hindustan no matter what their religion or faith might be. Hindus, Moslems, Parsee and Christians living in Hindustan were all Hindus as they had all adopted Hindustan as their land. As citizens they were expected to contribute to the race for its preservation. As students they were concerned with politics in this sence. While they were students they had to form this ideal no matter if one put on khaddar and spent a simple life or the other spent a luxurious life. They had to consider each other as brothers and ask each one to himself how he was discharging his duty for the existence and preservation of his race.

Mr. Desai's second point was to cultivate spirit of admiration and wonder so as to appreciate how great and good the world was.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha then said he left college 63 years ago and was yet a student. He advised students to live to learn and to learn to live.

With votes of thanks to the Chairman and the learned speaker the proceedings terminated.

DHARWAR D. C. COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 11.

Yesterday the Dharwar D. C. C. general body met and adopted the Ahmedabad A. I. C. C. resolutions Nos. 1 and 3 and accepted 16 resignations on the Managing Committee and elected new members in their places. Messrs. Hukkeriker and Venkat-Rao Huilgol were elected President and Vice-President and Mr. Mirji, Joint Secretary. The Taluka Committees also have adopted the same policy and hope to work with greater zeal.

A Jodhpur message of August 11th says:—The block between Mahajan and Rajisar was removed and the communication was restored at 24 hours yesterday.—A. P.

"WANTED-A RENT CONFERENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the passing of the Rent Act in 1918, arguments for and against it, for its repeal and for its continuance have appeared in the press in unceasing flow and withal the much vexed controversy remains unsettled. Seeing that it is so the excellent letter of Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, under the above heading which you have published in to-day's "Chronicle" appears and appeals to me very much as a valuable contribution. For, if the suggested *modus vivendi* is accepted and carried out by the respective representatives of landlords and tenants, both of whom have now their organisations; I have not the least doubt that a quietus can be given to this long standing controversy which has been instrumental in creating a large quantity of bad blood between two sections of the body politic. I, therefore, with great pleasure commend, the letter and especially the cardinal point in it to the serious consideration and immediate action of the two Associations.

I am afraid Mr. Tairsee is not fair to the landlord class in judging of their mentality from the random, hasty and impulsive discussions at the Corporation meetings. He is to judge of them from their considered opinions. Landlords are not so unreasonable as not to be convinced of equity and justice. Many of them are men in public life and as such have a reputation to keep up. By referring to the mentality of the landlords as evinced in the Corporation, I don't suppose that Mr. Tairsee wanted to 'go on' for them.

Regarding this matter, I shall, Sir, with your permission go a step further by way of a suggestion. Both the Landlords and the tenants must select, through their respective Associations, representatives and without restricting their powers of negotiation, give them a clear mandate to settle the matter once and for all. The representatives so elected should meet as often as possible hear witnesses if necessary, collect evidence to ascertain the view points of both and formulate definite proposals. In conformity with and faithfully adhering to, these proposals the necessary amendments in the existing Rent Act may be drawn up and introduced in the next session of the local Legislative Council. If the relations between the tenant and the landlord are statutorily fixed in clear language the solution will have been reached and both the landlords and the tenants will be saved from all legal expenses trouble and worry.

The advantages of amending the existing Rent Act are obvious from the way in which it has injured both for and against whom it was enacted. An advocate of the position of Mr. Jayakar saying that the Act was hastily rushed through is enough condemnation. The learned Judges giving conflicting decisions and disagreeing in the interpretation of several clause is a guarantee to the existence of defects in the Act. Landlords and tenants both winning and losing in the same issue in dispute is enough proof to the absurdity in the Act. In these circumstances, whether the Act is to be amended or not, I leave for the wiser men to decide.—Yours, etc.

"NEITHER A LANDLORD NOR A TENANT."

Aug 10.

RENT ACT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was present for some time at the meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday last, to protest against the rejection of the Rent Act Extension Bill, but I was so much disgusted with what I saw and heard there that I soon afterwards left the hall, fully convinced, that the meeting though seemingly convened for condemning the rejection of the Rent Bill, was in reality intended to mainly condemn Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party.

The meeting was admittedly held under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party. What I would very much like to know is whether the meeting was convened by Mr. Patel on his own initiative, as is usually done or whether there was any resolution of the Managing Committee of that Party, which authorised Mr. Patel to convene such a meeting. In any case, it would have been, I think, more tactful and graceful on the part of Mr. Patel not to have convened a meeting like this, especially when his hostility to Mr. Jayakar is now quite well-known. The incident of Mr. Jayakar's resignation from the Bombay Swaraj Party, along with Mr. Natarajan and others is, I believe, yet too fresh to be forgotten by the general public.

I would also be interesting to know, whether it was competent for a provincial committee like the Bombay Swaraj Party to sit in judgment and condemn the action and attitude of the members of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party, which as every body knows, is composed of nominees of the various provincial committees of the Swaraj Party. The B. C. Swaraj Party works on settled lines with such modifications as the peculiar circumstances of this province may demand and is subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the General Council of the Swaraj Party and to none else. Mr. Patel, an astute constitutionalist as he is, was expected to know this position. But his desire to run down a rival prevailed upon his discretion and probably led him astray and Mr. Patel and his Bombay Swaraj Party stand charged with a gross breach of discipline, of which I trust, serious notice will be taken at the meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party to be held on 16th instant.

I am really sorry to see Mr. J. M. Metha associating himself in this business with Mr. Patel. We of the Maharashtra Party have a very great regard for Mr. Metha and I do hope that he will be good enough to publicly declare that he had no intention to condemn the B. C. Swaraj Party for its neutral attitude towards the Rent Bill. I am glad that Mr. K. F. Nariman, though announced to speak at the meeting wisely absented himself. His participation in the meeting would have meant sure break-up of the B. C. Swaraj Party which he can never desire. Dr. Deshmukh was the speaker of the meeting. His attack on Mr. Jayakar was rabid. Everybody knows that he is chafing under his defeat at the last election, but that could certainly be not held to be a sufficient provocation for the nasty expressions used and bad taste exhibited by the Doctor.

The indecent haste with which this meeting was convened by Mr. Patel is really inexcusable. It is a salutory principle not to condemn a man unheard and the meeting could have been conveniently postponed for a week or so to afford Mr. Jayakar an opportunity to explain his position. The B. C. Swaraj Party anxiously considered the various view-points including those of the associate members of the Independent Party, who almost on all occasions vote with the Swarajists and deliberately decided to give liberty of action to the members. I understand that even Mr. Nehru was consulted in this connection. It is also known that the Swarajists had adopted this same attitude in respect of the Tariff Bill in the last session of the Legislative Assembly of which Mr. Patel is a member. It will thus be seen that Mr. Jayakar was perfectly right in taking the attitude he did. If Mr. Patel believes that he can threaten the members of the B. C. Swaraj Party into a particular course of action or that he can lessen Mr. Jayakar's popularity, he is thoroughly mistaken. Mr. Jayakar, has by his conscientious and sagacious lead endeared himself to every member of the B. C. Swaraj Party and I am sure they will all stand by their leader in spite of the mischievous protests of Mr. Patel. I trust that the Bombay tenants will in future act cautiously and will not so easily place themselves in the leading strings of Mr. Patel.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. JOSHI.
M.L.C. (Swarajist).

Erandol, Aug. 7.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF LATE DR. BAHADURJI.

The 26th anniversary day of the death of late Dr. Kaikhoshru Nasserwanji Bahadurji was celebrated on Saturday last before a large gathering of Parsis under the presidency of Mr. Justice Dinsha F. Mulla. At the outset Jashan ceremony according to the Persian style, with an abundance of flowers and foliage, was performed and it was conducted by Dastur Minocheher K. Jamaspasana. Afterwards the Navjot ceremony of six boys and three girls of poor Parsis was performed. This unique incident—at least in Bombay in modern times—of witnessing the sacred shirt and thread ceremony of nine children at one time evoked enthusiasm and reverence in the gathering. The last but not least item of that evening's function was the marriage ceremony of one poor Parsi couple. Thus, on the anniversary day of that great doctor whose memory the Parsis are cherishing so highly, Mr. Dubash by his indefatigable zeal, has the satisfaction of seeing nine poor children of his co-religionists initiated into Zoroastrianism and one poor couple united in wedlock. For this labour of love Mr. Dubash received words of thanks and praise all round. After the ceremonies were over, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal lectured, on the prayers and ceremonies for the dead and their advantages to the living persons. Mr. Justice Mulla then addressed the gathering. He said there were some persons in his community who ridiculed religious ceremonies and called those who performed them orthodox and old fogeys. He condemned this attitude of those so-called ultra-reformers, and he sincerely wished that God might give them good commonsense to find out the truth. He praised Mr. Dubash's work and wished that he might continue this laudable work in the future. Mr. Dubash lamented on the fact of his not receiving the support from the wealthy persons of his community. He gave instances of his bitter experience, and added that even, those who had promised him, last year, to give him their personal services for continuing the work had failed to do so. At night there was a dinner when about 800 covers were laid. The gathering dispersed late at night.

"BURMA FOR THE BURMESE."

MR. ANDREWS' VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

In reply to the public address presented to him, Mr. C. F. Andrews said, he could not understand how far the cry, "Burma for the Burmese" which he had heard since his arrival in Rangoon should be encouraged or discouraged. He had not thought out all its implications. His perplexity was, whether the new watchword was to be regarded as one of those narrow-minded and elusive nationalistic voices which he would sternly condemn or whether there was something true and deep about it.

If the influx of Indians into Burma really threatened the destruction of the soul of the Burmese people and the inrush of Indian labourers and others would set up in Burma different standards and morals threatening the civilisation of Burma, it would suggest consideration of some form of restriction. His puzzled thoughts revolted against the very word restriction, for he had been struggling against restriction and exclusion laws in Kenya, South Africa, Australia and the United States. Yet at the same time the Burmese people should be given the space and the leisure to realize all that was true, good and great in their own ancestral traditions.

The question was whether these two points were reconsilable and if so on what lines. He did not venture to press upon them any quick solution of the problem, but he hoped that he might be able to consider and discuss fully his problem at some future visit. He had been bringing his perplexities to the notice of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mr. Gandhi. This question would probably appear in the pages of the "Young India", for Mr. Gandhi had asked him to write on subjects of importance. He did not know any other question in this country which was so important as this.

For the present, a single constructive and germinating thought that India must be willing to lose her life to save the beautiful life and civilisation of Burma and Burma must be willing to lose her life to save the life and civilisation of India might give to some thoughtful mind in Burma a clue to the right solution of the problem.

LATE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

MADRAS MALAYALEES EXPRESS SORROW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

To place on record their sense of loss sustained by the death of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, a public meeting of the Malayalee residents in Madras was held this evening at the Mahajana Sabha Hall with Mr. T. R. Ramchandra Iyer, a leading member of the Madras Bar, on the chair.

The Chairman said that the late Maharaja's administration extended over nearly 40 years and that was a rare occurrence. His administration was a progressive one and he was God-fearing. There were few rulers who could be compared with him and no one knew the details of the administration so well as he did. During his successful reign Travancore became one of the most advanced States in India.

The following resolution moved from the chair was adopted unanimously all standing:—

"This meeting of the Malayalees in Madras expresses its deep and profound sorrow at the demise of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore and its heartfelt condolence with the bereaved royal family."

Another resolution authorising the President to convey the resolution to the Dewan of Travancore to be communicated to the royal family was also passed.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT: A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY.

BY MR. BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S., (Retd.)

This is the first Indian Edition of this well-known work. Mr. Houghton examines the present position critically. In view of the Reforms enquiry it is a book of topical interest and should be welcome to all.

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NO COMMUNAL ELECTORATE.

C. P. EX-MINISTER'S EVIDENCE

REFORMS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Examined by Dr. Paranjpye, witness said that he was thoroughgoing in his opinion that there should be no communal electorate.

Dr. Paranjpye:—Don't you think it would be better if the state of things would improve, if all the classes were represented?

Mr. Kelkar:—"All interests but not all classes.

Dr. Paranjpye:—"But the communities in our country have a tendency to form and claim interest."

Mr. Kelkar:—I don't know that.

Dr. Paranjpye:—"In your memorandum you state that only persons having administrative experience should be eligible for election to the Councils. Would, you consider me a Professor of College, to be eligible?

Mr. Jinnah:—(To Dr. Paranjpye) Of course ot. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelkar:—I feel strong on this point. I think experience in administration of loca bodies and public offices is necessary.

Dr. Paranjpye:—You would not consider management of a College as anministrative experience?

Mr. Kelkar:—I did not say so.

Dr. Paranjpe:—As regards the nominatio f Ministers you say that as Councils are at present composed there should be a panel selected by Council from among whom Gover nor should nominate. But supposing the Governor first nominates certain members of Council as Ministers and that it is provided that at the first sitting of a new Council the first motion should be to pass a vote of confidence and that if the vote of confidence is passed then they stick on to posts and that otherwise they resign. How would you like such an arrangement?

Mr. Kelkar:—I think if the Council sits quiet and does not pass a vote of censure then it can be assumed that there is a vote of confidence. Absence of a vote of censure, w can take it, means a vote of confidence. Proceeding Mr. Kelkar said that his experience of Council Secretaries was not hopeful the got two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and later on the salary was reduced to a handsome figure of two rupees per day. You cannot under these circumstances get bussinessmen or intelligent men to work."

Dr. Paranjpye:—Were you shown all the papers with regard to any reserved depart ment case?

Mr. Kelkar:—No.

President: When there were joint meetings of Cabinet you were shown papers relating to subjects under discussion.

Mr. Kelkar:—Yes. But the rules, as I read them say that a Minister cannot call for papers.

Dr. Paranjpye:—Did you at any time tell the people or the Council members that you were not responsible for any act of administration and that it was due to the reserved half and so on?

Mr. Kelkar:—No I did not; because I thought it would be a breach of faith on my part to expose the other half of Government.

Dr. Paranjpye:—You as a Minister has the right of abstaining from voting in Councils on matters in which you disagreed with the reserved half. Did you at any time exercise that right?

Mr. Kelkar:—No. Because I was very loyal to the other half of the Government. (Laughter).

Dr. Paranjpye:—You said that your Secretaries sometimes disagreeing with you went to Governor and got his approval. Was this state of things in those cases of any racial character?

Mr. Kelkar:—I dont think it was due to any racial question. Probably they thought that I was a new man and as I was a pleader before I became Minister I should not be very assertive in matters in which they had previous knowledge. That is why perhaps they thought I should take their advice (loud laughter.)

Dr. Paranjpye:—And you used to be over ruled in points of detail?

Mr. Kelkar:—Yes.

Dr. Paranjpye:—And that happened even in case of posting and transfers?

Mr. Kelkar:—Yes.

Dr. Paranjpye:—Will you give the committee some instances but not naming the persons concerned?

Sir Alexander Muddiman here advised Dr. Paranjpye to put any such questions in camera and Dr. Paranjpye agreed to do so.

Reverting to the question of nomination of Ministers, Dr. Paranjpye asked:—Would you like the Madras example, I mean that the Governor should select the Chief Minister who might command the confidence of the Council and that the Chief Minister should be asked to select the other Ministers?

Mr. Kelkar:—I think the position would become intolerable. I feel that the Chief Minister will boss over the other Ministers.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer:—Supposing you were appointed Chief Minister and were asked to select the other Ministers?

Mr. Kelkar:—That will be another thing (loud laughter).

Dr. Paranjpye:—Do you think that the ideas which you wanted to give effect to while you were Minister bore fruit?

Mr. Kelkar:—So far as the policy was concerned I was able to get through but.

Dr. Paranjpye:—My point is whether even in the best of circumstances dyarchy could be worked.

Mr. Kelkar:—No.

N. C. O. MOVEMENTS AND SCHOOLS.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then examined Mr. Kelkar and his examination by him had not been concluded when the Committee rose for the day. In answer to Sir Tej Bahadur Mr. Kelkar stated that as a worker in connection with co-operative movement and being Governor of co-operative federation and Director of co-operative bank he was in close in touch with village people who he thought greatly appreciated this movement. The primary education bill passed in the old Council in Central Provinces (in 1920) was a Government measure and there was no opposition to it. On the contrary the general principles of the measure were accepted by non-official members who wanted to improve it and see that the beneficial scope thereof went further. Although a Brahman he himself then moved a number of amendments and even advocated compulsion. This compulsion was not only on parents to send their children to schools but also on local bodies. But it was opposed by Government. When he became Minister he could not give effect to the policy of compulsion in regard to primary education because several rules had to be framed and the financial position of local bodies had to be considered and moreover there was no money. The state of primary education in the province was better when he was leaving the office of Minister. This was because the attendance in the schools was greatly affected by the Non-cooperation movement. It took some time to induce the parents to send their children to schools. Neither diarchy nor the Government's attitude was responsible for the decrease in the number of children. It was solely due to the Non-cooperation movement. Now however the attendance was increasing.

Dr. Sapru:—Did you multiply the number of schools while you were a Minister?

Mr. Kelkar:—There was no necessity; because on account of Nn-cooperation even the existing schools were empty at the time.

As regards secondary education the Non-cooperation movement affected the attendance but there was an upward tendency when I left my office. In fact at the last stage admissions had to be refused in some schools for want of accommodation and the applicants had to go to other schools.

Dr. Sapru:—Were you responsible for the establishment of the Nagpur University and the High Schools' Education Board on lines recommended by the Sadler Commission?

Mr. Kelkar:—Yes.

Dr. Sapru:—Had you to wait for money?

Mr. Kelkar:—I did not like to wait for money to come. My first duty was to establish the University and money would come later some how or other.

Sir Muhammad Shafi:—Did you orginate the proposal for the establishment of the Nagpur University

Mr. Kelkar:—We have been thinking of establishing a University.

Sir Muhammad Shafi:—Was it not a fact that you merely carried out a proposal sanctioned by the Government of India? I was the Education Member then.

Mr. Kelkar:—I don't remember exactly when the proposal for the establishment of a University was in the air.

Dr. Sapru:—But you were financially responsible for the measure.

Mr. Kelkar:—Yes.

Continuing witnes said that the upper classes were generally in favour of uplift of the depressed classes and last year a member of the depressed classes moved that the depressed classes should not be debarred from drawing water from common wells. Witness, a Brahman, supported the motion which was carried by the Council with probably one or two dissentients. It was not correct to say that it was the Brahmans who destroyed the resolution.

(Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru here remarked that a retired Governor of a Province entered into a controversy with him in the English press saying the Brahmans destroyed it) Witness continuing said some of the members of Government opposed the resolution on the ground that if they did not oppose it there would probably be breach of peace and in the interests of the maintenance of peace and order they thought fit to oppose the resolution.

President:—But was it opposed on the ground of caste felling?

Mr. Kelkar:—No.

Dr. Paranjpye:—(To witness) and you were prepared to face any trouble?

Mr. Kelkar:—Yes.

Dr Sapru asked witness whether there was actually any breach of the peace.

Mr. Kelkar:—No. On the other hand the local bodies have taken up the question seriously and are issuing notices to the effect that depressed classes should not be debarred from the use of common wells. I may add that towards the end of 1923 Jagatguru Shankaracharya speaking at a public meeting said that the Central Provinces Council had done th best thing in passing that kind of resolution

Dr. Sapru:—You remember that His Excellency replying to a deputation of Mahars (at Buldhana) last month said that the Mahars are rising to important positions, that ther had been great improvement in the community?

Mr. Kelkar:—I entirely agree with His Excellency in the estimate of the position of the Mahars (depressed classes).

Dr. Sapru:—Am I right in assuming that in looking forward to the question of the depressed classes there is hope in the near future?

Mr. Kelkar:—Quite so.

Dr. Sapru:—As regards communal representation I want to know whether you agree that as a general principle the minority should get representation especially when that minority community wants protection.

Mr. Kelkar:—I think the principle is unsound. If you perpetuate the system you will only be perpetuating an element of suspicion in the mind of the minority. That element should be done away with.

Dr. Sapru:—Supposing the Mahomedans say that the only condition on which they can come in a line with you towards any scheme of reforms is that they must get their interests adequately protected, and that if you are not prepared to guarantee that protection then they will obstruct you.

Mr. Kelkar:—I would rather have no reform than concede separate representation. If you give concession in favour of one community you will have to give concessions to other communities and there will be a Council divided into communal groups. I dont believe in such Councils at this stage.

Further examination of witness was adjourned till Monday.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

SOME ESSENTIALS OF REVIVAL.

A meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association was held on Thursday when resolution thanking the India Society for their proposals for encouragement to Indian architecture and expressing the Association's hope that "the suggestions for practical encouragement to Indian architecture discussed at the Conference would soon lead to the desired improvement in architectural conditions here," was passed. Mr. D. W. Ditchburn presided.

Mr. K. H. Vakil read his paper on "Some Essentials of the Revival in Architecture." Mr. Vakil in the course of his speech said:—

The community is still unconscious of the loss it has suffered on account of its indifference towards art. Its natural instincts and impulses are still too be number by the crushing burdens which modern life is made to accept as its special privilege or misfortune. Most of the arguments against Indian architecture, for instance, when closely examined, will be found to be arguments not so much against Indian architecture but against architecture as such, against architecture as an art. Unless the community is made to realise the importance, necessity and value of architecture as an art, it is well-nigh futile to attempt to direct them along the revival in Indian architecture.

For the present, I should like to point out as clearly and as briefly as I can the forces that are working against the revival in architecture we all have the desire to build up.

CIVIC DESIGN.

Let us therefore begin with civic-design. I do not say town-planning Civic-design is something more than town-planing. Civic-design may be the end, town-planning is only the means. Neither town-planning nor civic-design can, it is true, neglect civic needs. But town-planning has possibilities of developing certain traits which emphasise convenience at the cost of other important civic requirements.

Whereas civic-design by its very nature aims at as perfect an adjustment as it could achieve of the conflicting needs of the city. It acts as the co-ordinating agency. It goes further than the problems of, say, traffic, transport or sanitation. It aims higher than the physical needs, the conventional municipal pre-occupation, of the citizens. Civic-design as an artistic endeavours, emphasises or modifies, encourages or restrains, co-ordinates and adjusts the needs of the city with the deliberate and clear intention, of creating a civic environment perfectly artistic and therefore perfectly sensitive, and responsive to the noblest demands of the citizens. What is the most outstanding feature of that environment? The city's buildings constitute the most dominant feature of its environment. That is the medium by which the architect can direct and interpret the spiritual and artistic aspirations of the community. We must remember that the site, as C. M. Robinson has aptly observed, "of itself can neither secure nor prohibit beauty. A dozen cities make some pretense of splendour without the slightest regard for the features of their site and a hundred are plain and ugly on a site that might have been rendered splendid."

Can you imagine a more magnificent site than the one we possess for our city? And, can you imagine a more abominable manner than the way we have been insulting nature by treating her rare gift with contempt? How has it happened? It has happened because the architect as an artist has either remained indifferent or not been allowed, as he should be allowed, to control the activities which affect the structure and surroundings of the city. Public institutions which ought to have guided public opinion merely 'framed "schemes" and either defended them or attacked them. Legislature which ought to have displayed some foresight, some sense of proportion and imagination naively accepted the dictum of interested sections as representative of the community. We have thus arrived at the stage where building rules, regulations, and restrictions appear only to suppress architecture, where the rich appear to or will live on cheaper and the poor on more expensive land, where, as Mr. Macdonald says, high rents stimulate overcrowding, where street alignments and traffic facilities are allowed to override if not dictate building designs. It is not so much the neglect of right authorities on town-planning and improvement, not so much the deliberate avoidance of the proper adjustment of civic need that have brought us to the present conditions. It is the lack of the right conception of town-planning, of the proper appreciation of its purpose and limitations, that is responsible for them. Town-planning is yet uncontrolled by civic-design. If it is, as it should be, subordinated to civic-design, utilised only as a means, it will cease to be the battleground for conflicting authorities who contribute so largely to the unrelated and grandiose efforts for town-improvement. Civic-design is, however, impossible of achievement without the aid of the architect. He is the artist who should be responsible for the design. It affects him most vitally. If he is not prepared to insist on his rights there are others only too ready and willing to deprive him of those rights. If as an inevitable consequence he finds that he has very little freedom as an artist, if he finds that his building designs are interfered with, suppressed or destroyed by the working of the building regulations, rules and restrictions—which he refused to examine for his own needs—he has to thank himself for the tragedy. You have a right to direct town-planning and all proposals for town improvement. But do not forget that you have to lead these efforts towards civic-design. That should be your special contribution as artists.

"EMULATE MASTER BUILDERS OF PAST."

But the unskilled, idle or irresponsible or unsympathetic craftsman is more directly, more intimately your concern. We have often heard about the pranks he plays on the architect's design. And, probably some of us envy Wren and the past masterbuilders of our country when we realise that their masterpieces were largely the result of the perfect fidelity with which their craftsmen, *Mistris* and masons, could translate their artistic intentions and designs in brick and mortar, wood and stone. Let us not merely complain. Let us not merely envy the past masters. Let us try to emulate them. How did they treat their craftsmen? They treated them as colleagues, with respect and consideration. Building, they recognised, was a co-operative undertaking. And, the workers, whatever their position or nature of work, understood the importance and value of the comradeship essential for all collective artistic enterprises. The architects were, moreover, themselves, some time or other, craftsmen. They understood their materials. They knew, therefore, their artistic possibilities because they knew their limitations as well. They did not expect the craftsmen to perform the impossible or the unfamiliar. The craftsman, in the matter of his artistic conceptions, was neither very inferior or different from the architect. Only his technique and medium were different. And, the architect acted like the director of an orchestra. The musician never asks of the flute what the violin alone can give. Similarly the master-builders of the past, perfectly at home with their men and materials, never asked them to achieve the impossible. When therefore we feel inclined to complain about the indifferent craftsman we must first assure ourselves that we are not asking something with which he is unfamiliar or something which, on account of the defective designs due to an imperfect grasp of the limitations and possibilities of materials, impossible. The craftsman must be trained to understand the architect's designs and the architect must be competent not only to understand the artistic values of his materials but also to understand the artistic inclinations of his craftsmen. His designs must be the out come of that understanding. Otherwise, they will remain pious intentions impossible of architectural rendering. The craftsman and the architect must speak the same artistic language. Unlike other artistic manifestations, modern painting and sculpture, architecture expresses "not only the mind of the original designer but also betrays something of the mind of all the group of men associated with the work." The chief structures in almost every country are, as Mr. Waterhouse has pointed out, "the outcome of the nation's religious beliefs." His craftsmen which sealed the masterpieces of the past as organic and harmonious artistic expresssions. The common aspirations, prompting common artistic feelings, constitute the endaring values of all "styles." Their evolution points to the same origin. Architecture being pre-eminently social, co-operative and communal, its style, more than any other artistic idiom, is dependent not only on the common conceptions, the common traditions, and the common aspirations but on the common inclinations, conventions and symbols also.

REVIVAL IN ARCHITECTURE.

When you are thinking of an enduring revival in architecture it is very likely you will hear many siren voices tempting you to your doom. You will be told, for instance, that the architect must be left free to experiment, that no one should dictate as to style, that that his individual judgment is enough, that we must wait for a fortunate conjunction of stars when we might happen to stumble against the desired style, that we must depend for that varying and undefined mental quality called "reason." You know that individual judgment is not necessarily artistic judgment. And, it is, or should be, obvious that we cannot for the purpose depend entirely on the extremely elusive quantity of individual "reason?" When you happen to perpetrate a composition utterly unsuitable for the climate you can either say that you are free to borrow the good from any and every quarter or the easiest thing to state is that the city is the result of European conquest and commerce. If you have not the time to examine the existing designs in the country, if you are not competent to express your ideas in the artistic idiom of the country you have merely to state that you utilised the Greek, the Gothic or the Renaissance as you felt that India had nothing to offer for the particular modern requirements which should express the purpose of your building. You can of course forget, that the Greek, Gothic or Renaissance that you utilise were, like Indian artistic expressions, never meant to express "modern requirements." The individual caprice of an architect may have behind it a reason. But one must be assured that it is an artistic reason, one that could be accepted by artists. Style may be an expression of the times, it may be the expression of the common traditions and aspirations or, it may be the expression of individual perceptions and motives. We have to decide what we desire to achieve. If we want a growing revival in architecture the way is clearly marked out for us. It is marked out by the artistic reasons. if I might use the term, I have attempted to sketch. We still possess living and distinct artistic traditions. Our one direction towards the fairest horizons is clearly marked out by them. No artistic expression can be vital and enduring if it is divorced from or is utterly out of touch with the common feelings, traditions and aspirations of the community. In architecture the final appeal must be made, as Sir Edwin Lutyens rightly remarks, to the eye alone. We would then see that formulas, rules and measurements should be subordinated to the judgment of the eye, the judgment which on the artist of the Parthenon to create the extremely minute and graded curve which at once satisfies the optical illusion and distinguishes the beauty of its columns. It could never have been achieved at the draughtsman's table or in the Student's library. Take again the problems of scale and proportion. Can they ever be satisfactorily solved by calculation unaided by the judgment of the eye? Take the problems of decoration, of voids and solids, of materials and workmanship. Can you attempt to understand them without the aid of the eye? Mr. Lanchester is right when he suggests that Indian architecture yet awaits adequate analysis, study and judgment. It is this study that has convinced him that the classic architecture of India is as capable of meeting modern demands, the demands for strength and directness, the evolution or re-creation consequently of the trabeate form. He goes a step further. He says that it is particularly suitable for those demands. Mr. Lanchester merely traces the artistic fact which could have been obvious if the authorities who sit in judgment over Indian architecture had the same patience and faculty to analyse the *artistic* reasons and values in Indian architecture. And the revival in architecture cannot be left to stray experiments it must be stimulated, in the only way it could be stimulated, by grasping the fundamental principles of artistic expressions, of the evolution of style and by definite bases of criticism. I have attempted to outline the bases and the principles.

MIMANSA MAHAVIDYALAYA OPENED AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

The interesting function of opening the new building of the Mimansa Mahavidyalaya attached to the New Poona College took place yesterday morning. The special importance of this institution is that it is the first of its kind throughout India. The Bombay University and other Universities have recently included the study of Mimansa Philosophy in their curriculum, but no special institution for its study is maintained anywhere. This Vidyalaya has attached to it an Agnihotra Shala where practical demonstrations will be given. The buildings were declared open by Prof. P. V. Kane of Bombay. Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde and others have blessed the new institution and sufficient funds are forthcoming for its upkeep.

Last evening at the New Poona College Hall, Prof. Kane delivered a very learned discourse on the Mimansa Shastra under the Presidentship of Dr. Belvalkar of the Deccan College.

SYMPATHY WITH "THE CHRONICLE."

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS' RESOLUTION

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association held at the Indian Association Hall, on August 2, 1924.

First Resolution: The council of the Indian Journalists' Association, representing the newspapers and periodicals of Bengal, enters its emphatic protest against the suggestion of the imposition of an additional 10 per cent. duty on imported paper. Without affording any protection to the paper industry, such as it is in India, the increased duty will only add to the already heavy burden on newspapers and will further, be a tax on knowledge.

A copy of the resolution to be sent to the Secretary of the Indian Tariff Board, the Government of India, the Government of Bengal and the Press.

Second Resolution: The Council is convinced by representations made to it that some of the presses using linotype machines suffer hardship in consequence of difficulties in obtaining parts of machines, type, etc., and authorises the Secretary to get facts in this connection from as many presses using these machines as soon as possible with a view to taking proper steps.

Third Resolution: The Council requests the Secretary to approach leading journalists to organise a series of lectures on journalism.

Fourth Resolution: The Council places on record its sympathy with the "Bombay Chronicle" for its being mulcted in heavy damages for the publication of a report of a shooting incident at Dharwar and comments on it.

Fifth Resolution: The Council is of opinion that the affairs at Tarakeshwar should be settled as early as possible in the interest of all parties concerned, and suggests that a short emergency Bill be introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council to vest the temple and the estates in a representative Committee or take any other measure in consultation with the leaders of the Hindu Community. To take action in the above resolution a sub-committee, with Messrs. C. R. Das, Hemendra Prosad Ghosh, J. Chowdhury, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Aswini Kumar Ghosh, Profulla Kumar Sarkar, Krishna Kumar Mitra and Manmatha Mohan Bose as members, with power to co-opt was formed.

Sixth Resolution: That a sub-committee be appointed to make a draft of revised rules and submit the same for consideration by the Council at an early date. Messrs. Manmatha Mohan Bose, Aswini Kumar Ghosh, Krishna Kumar Mittra, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Profula Kumar Sarkar and Satyendra Nath Bose were elected members of the sub-committee.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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Your specific for Asthma was given to my daughter which worked miracles on her health and relieved her sufferings from her infancy although the specific was given to her on 22nd year of her age. There is no sign of Asthma, since she used it in the month of December, 1918, or for about 18 months. I am greatly obliged to you as a father for relieving her from the clutches of Asthma. many thanks for same.

Yours sincerely,

K. SESHIAH NAIDU,

16th November, 1918.

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"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Is in Possession of A rare Specific for the cure of

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of the many patients whom he has cured...

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL, G. TRIVEDY, late Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State, now Chief Revenue Commissioner, Bhavanagar, writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks—in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became almost imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs.

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The disaster that has descended upon South India is so immense in its extent and crushing in its effect that every individual and institution should consider it a duty and a privilege to have a hand in the reconstruction of the devastated areas and in setting the victims of the flood once more on their feet. Any person who believes that the best and noblest method of worshipping the Almighty is to serve His creatures in distress cannot afford to ignore the unfortunate happenings in South India. It has been said that industrialism takes the edge out of the godly instincts in man. As a general proposition the charge may be justified: but the record of Bombay in these matters go to show that this is not true at least as far as the premier industrial centre in India is concerned. It is no small satisfaction to find that sincere efforts are being made in Bombay to concert proper measures to relieve the distress that the recent floods have caused in Malabar and neighbouring districts. All honour to those who are engaged in this noble work. But I write to enquire if it is not possible for them to co-ordinate their efforts instead of setting up separate agencies. It is only co-ordination that can bring the maximum good result. And if co-ordination is not possible in a case like this, those of us who believe that the racial, religious and political differences which have driven us to opposing camps are only temporary in character as well as in effect—mere transitional and temperamental collective *vikarams* which dare not and will not touch the *sath* within us—and that in the face of a common calamity in the perpetration of which humanity has no hand the abiding unity that lies concealed underneath our differences will shine forth, may very well despair for the future of this land. I am not complaining. Even if one hundred different agencies work separately and in different ways the work they will turn out will not the less useful for that reason. But there is a wider and a deeper way of looking at this question.—Yours, etc.,

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay Aug. 9.

APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The floods have practically subsided in South India. They are really unprecedented. But the situation in which they have left the people is indeed appalling. They even surpass the Bengal floods. The devastation is great throughout the length and breadth of South India. The districts of Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Salem and the West Coast are the places which have fallen victims to the floods. The States of Mysore and Cochin have also had their share of the misery. Damage to life and property is heart-rending and so unlimited to hear from the reports of the local Press, that it is not easily possible to render any sort of relief. One can very well imagine what suffering the poor people whose earning members have been snatched away by the floods undergo. Words cannot adequately picture the lot of the homeless and the helpless. In short, all the reports say, "Give the suffering, the destitute and homeless, succour, subsistence and shelter. Even a little help will be counted great." The necessity has been keenly felt and many prominent of the Presidency spare neither time nor effort to organise relief work. Even H. E. Lord Goschen, after a personal inspection of the flooded areas, recommends for relief. Much to its credit, the Madras Corporation has granted Rs. 10,000. Dr. U. Rama Rao, M.L.C., has given notice of a resolution, to be moved in the Madras Council for a grant of 10 lakhs of rupees for immediate flood relief. South India knows the sacrifices of the Swamijis of the Ramkrishna Mission and their timely help is an example to others. While men in our Presidency are doing their best, it is not in vain, I hope, to appeal to the Madrasi and other brethren in the different parts of India, to do their best and send their mite to the relief of the suffering. It is their own brethren that need help; it is their own kith and kin that need food, shelter and clothing. Will they rise to the occasion and do their duty in the interest of Humanity? Surely it is not too much to appeal to their fellow-feeling.—Yours, etc.,

K. BALARAMAN.

Nungavaram Store,
Teppakulam Post,
Trichinopoly, Aug. 4.

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For His Little Son's Safety.

Thankful F. M. S. Father Thanks

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

At Raub, in the Federated Malay States, Mr. G. M. Rajendrum is clerk to the Court. "Following a severe cold," writes Mr. Rajendrum, "my child, aged 3 years, had a cough at night which disturbed his sleep. This cough was attended by difficulty in breathing such as you see in asthmatic people, and it went on for about three months.

"The usual cough mixtures were tried but found useless, so I obtained a bottle of Baby's Own Tablets. A change for the better was noticeable in the child before half these Tablets had been used. Now he is quite free from the trouble. I am indebted to Baby's Own Tablets for the quiet nights he enjoys and for being relieved of all the anxious fears we had about his health."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Guaranteed absolutely pure, and perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets are a remedy for such ailments of childhood as simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation. They check diarrhoea, make teething easy, expel worms, relieve croup and colds, promote sound health—giving sleep and regular development. Chemists sell them, at 1/4 annas, the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

DEPUTATION FROM IRAQ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the report that the ex-Sheriff Hussain of Mecca proposes to send a deputation from Irak to India to canvass support for his claim to the Caliphate of Islam it may be of interest to recount my recent experiences. While at Teheran in May last I applied for permission to travel through Irak to Syria on my way to Angora. In view of the fact that I was a Muslim journalist who had been connected with the Khilafat movement in India, the British Legation at Tcheran hesitated to accord me permission to traverse Irak without the special consent of the Irak Government. This consent was telegraphed for by the British Legation and it was promptly withheld by the Government of King Feisul. Later, when for urgent domestic reasons I wished to return India as speedily as possible, I applied again for permission to travel by the Teheran-Baghdad-Basra route, and this time on the suggestion of the English Vice-Consul at Teheran I agreed to refrain from speaking or writing publicly on political questions—including the question of the Khilafat—while in Irak and also to pass through the country within a certain specified time just sufficient to make my connections with train and steamer at Baghdad and Basra. I felt that these conditions were very unfair to me and to the responsible papers to which I was contributing, but as I was extremely anxious to reach India as early as possible and the Irak route was by far the speediest and cheapest, I agreed to them. The Irak Government, however, apparently considered that a Muslim journalist even when he was self-gagged was a danger in the country over which the ex-Sheriff Hussain's dutiful son is alleged to hold authority. They refused me permission again. I can only conclude that the situation in that part of the world is so delicate that the truth about it must remain a dark secret, or, alternatively, that an independent Muslim from India who takes an intelligent interest in the Khilafat question is deemed a danger in regions where that question has been so mysteriously and peremptorily settled by the ex-Sheriff Hussain and his dutiful sons.

I am tempted to suggest that before ex-Sheriff Hussain's delegates from Irak are accorded a hearing in India the Indian Muslims should enquire whether the Irak Government are prepared to admit and hear a Khilafat deputation from this country, and that if King Feisal's Government will not allow Indian Khilafatists into Irak, the deputation from Irak should be refused a hearing in India.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. UPSON.

Aligarh.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s ckly Gunny Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has ruled firm throughout the week and values have registered a further advance. Business has been done in most fabrics, but interest has been chiefly centered in goods for the West Coast of S. America.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrai Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 38 to Rs. 37/12 to Rs. 38; for January at Rs. 37 to Re. 38 to Rs. 37/12 to Rs. 38, for April at Rs. 36/8; Twill Sacking 27 inches 14 ozs. by 8 for January/February at Rs. 21/8; Twill Sacking 27 inches 16 ozs. 6 by 8 for September at Rs. 25/8; B. Twills (42½ by 25 lbd.) for January at Rs. 53 basis for April at 52 basis, Liverpool Twills (41½ by 2½ lbd.) for January at Rs. 62/8 basis, for April at Rs. 61/8 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 71 to Rs. 72, for August/September at Rs. 73, for October/December at Rs. 70/8, for November/December at Rs. 71.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for August at Rs. 83, for September at Rs. 82; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for August/September at Rs. 117.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for October/December at Rs. 52/8, for November/December at Rs. 52/8; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 63/8; for November/December at Rs. 62.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August at Rs. 57; A. Twills (48 inches) for November at Rs. 67 basis; Woolpacks for early August at Rs. 3/1, for August at Rs. 3/1, for December at Rs. 2/10 to Rs. 2/11, for January/June Rs. 2/10 to Rs. 2/10/6; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for August at Rs 3/6 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 40 to Rs. 40/8; Hy. C.'s for October/December at Rs. 52 to 52/8; Hy. C.'s (2 inches blue) for August at Rs. 53 striped to Rs. 53/8 striped; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 64 to Rs. 64/8; for April at Rs. 61/8; A. Twills (safety sewn) January/March Rs. 68/8.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for January/March at Rs. 51, for April/June at Rs. 49. B. Twills for October/December at Rs. 52/8, for November/December at Rs. 52/8, for October/March at Rs. 52, for January/March at Rs 51/8; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 63/8, for November/December at Rs. 60/8 to Rs. 62/8, for January/March at Rs. 62.

Hessians—have met with continued demand and a good trade has resulted in 11 porter cloth, especially for near shipments, at an advance of a rupee on last quotations. Speculators have been keen operators in the forward deliveries and a large business has been done in all positions up to June next year at steadily advancing rates. At the close the tone is rather quiter.

9 porters for Ready Rs. 16/12 to Rs. 17/10 to Rs. 17/4 to Rs. 17/6 to Rs. 17/4, for August/September at Rs. 16/12 to Rs. 17/9 to Rs. 17/4 to Rs. 17/6 to Rs. 17/4, for October/December at Rs. 16/6 to Rs. 17 to Rs. 16/10, for October/March at Rs. 16/10, for January/March at Rs. 16 to Rs 16/12 to Rs. 16/8, for January/June at Rs. 16, for March/June at Rs. 16, for April/June as Rs. 16/8.

40 inches—9 ozs. for August at Rs. 17 basis to Rs. 18 basis.

36 inches—9/10 for September at Rs. 18/4 basis.

50 inches—10 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 20/12.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 23 to Rs. 24/2 to Rs. 23/14, for August/September at Rs. 22/4 to Rs. 24 to Rs. 23/12, for October at Rs. 22, for October/December at Rs. 21/6 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 21/12 for December at Rs. 22, for January/March at Rs. 20/4 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20/12, for April/June at Rs. 20 to Rs. 20/8, for July/September at Rs. 19/14.

45 inches—11 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 22/4.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The continued fluctuations in the price of the raw material during the past week have made business very difficult to negotiate and there has naturally been a considerable falling off in the volume of enquiry. It is, however, reported that some isolated purchases of Ligrt Whites and Grey Dhooties have been arranged and Grey Shirtings of Japanese manufacture have again found buyers. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas is still disappointing and clearances from the bazar have in consequence been very poor. The week closes quiet with values on the whole unchanged.

Grey Shirtings.—There is not, unfortunately, any improvement to report in this section. The sales of Japanese Shirtings, which we have already mentioned, have not been by any means large, but it is reported that offers for further quantities on the same basis have been made, and that these have been referred back for an advance.

Grey Dhooties.—There is a small enquiry for October/January shipment, but the prices need considerable adjustment before business is likely to result. Local sales are still very poor but an improvement, it is hoped, will take place towards the close of this month.

Whites.—During the earlier part of the period under review a slightly better feeling was in evidence but unfortunately this was not maintained, and the demand for this class of goods in again quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Some small replacement purchases of Voiles and Poplins have been negotiated, but apart from these there is nothing of interest to report.

Yarns.—This section is unchanged.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1/9/0.

Wilkinson's 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1/10/0.

T. Red Yarn Grey Carn per lb. Re. 1/7/6 to 2/3/6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 3816 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10/13/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 14/14/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 15/15/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 18/2/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10 1/2 lbs. Rs. 18/14/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 19/6/0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8/11/0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36 inches by 40 yards Rs. 27/8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 40,000 98 inches by 40 yards Rs. 22/12, per piece. The prices quited are however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 40,000 99 inches by 40 vards Rs. 23/12 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Raja 99 inches by 40 yards Rs. 11/4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case For retail prices of one piece only add annas all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

No material change has taken place in our local yarn market during the period under review. Only a moderate demand from consumers has been experienced, but values remain steady at last week's rates. Stocks are low.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10 1/2s Rs. 4/11/0 to 4/15/0.
Mule 12 1/2s Rs. 4/14/0 to 5/2/0.
Mule 14 1/2s Rs. 5/1/0 to 5/5/0.
Mule 16 1/2s Rs. 5/4/0 to 5/8/0.
Mule 22 1/2 s Rs 5/10/0 to 5/14/0.
Mule 22s Rs. 5/14/0 to 6/20.

COAL.

There is comparatively little change in the general state of the market which remains quiet. Raisings are very poor, necessitating stocks being drawn upon to meet requirements. Wagons are on plentiful supply.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur—Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 11.

13 14 and 15 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9/8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria.—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5/8.
Raneegunge.—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7/8.

PROTEST AGAINST U. P. SECRETARIAT TRANSFER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

H. E. Sir William Marris who arrived here yesterday will leave for Cawnpore tomorrow night.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad presided over by Mr. Narayan Prasad Asthana resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed transfer of the P. W. D. Secretariat to Lucknow and praying His Excellency the Governor to hold at least half the number of meetings of the Legislative Council at Allahabad. The meeting also passed the memorial to be presented to H. E. the Viceroy.

POSTAL R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

The third session of the U. P. Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held at Allahabad on the 22nd August with the Hon. Mr. Reza Ali in the chair.

Works of public utility costing nearly eight lakhs of rupees were constructed by private individuals during the last year in the United Provinces, the largest of them being the College building erected at Lucknow by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church at a cost of three lakhs of rupees.

JAGANNATH SHANKERSETH'S ANNIVERSARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MALVAN, Aug. 9.

Seth Jagannath Shankerseth's anniversary was fittingly celebrated yesterday in the Topiwalla High School Hall, Mr. Parulekar Head Master of the High School presiding. The hall was fully packed. The function was a public one. All shades of political opinion combined in honouring a great son of the Motherland. Mr. Tatyasaheb Parulekar in his speech laid stress upon his spotless character. Mr. Patil of the National School summarised his multifarious activities. Mr. Kanasgokar pleader related his life story. The President emphasised Nana's educational activities.

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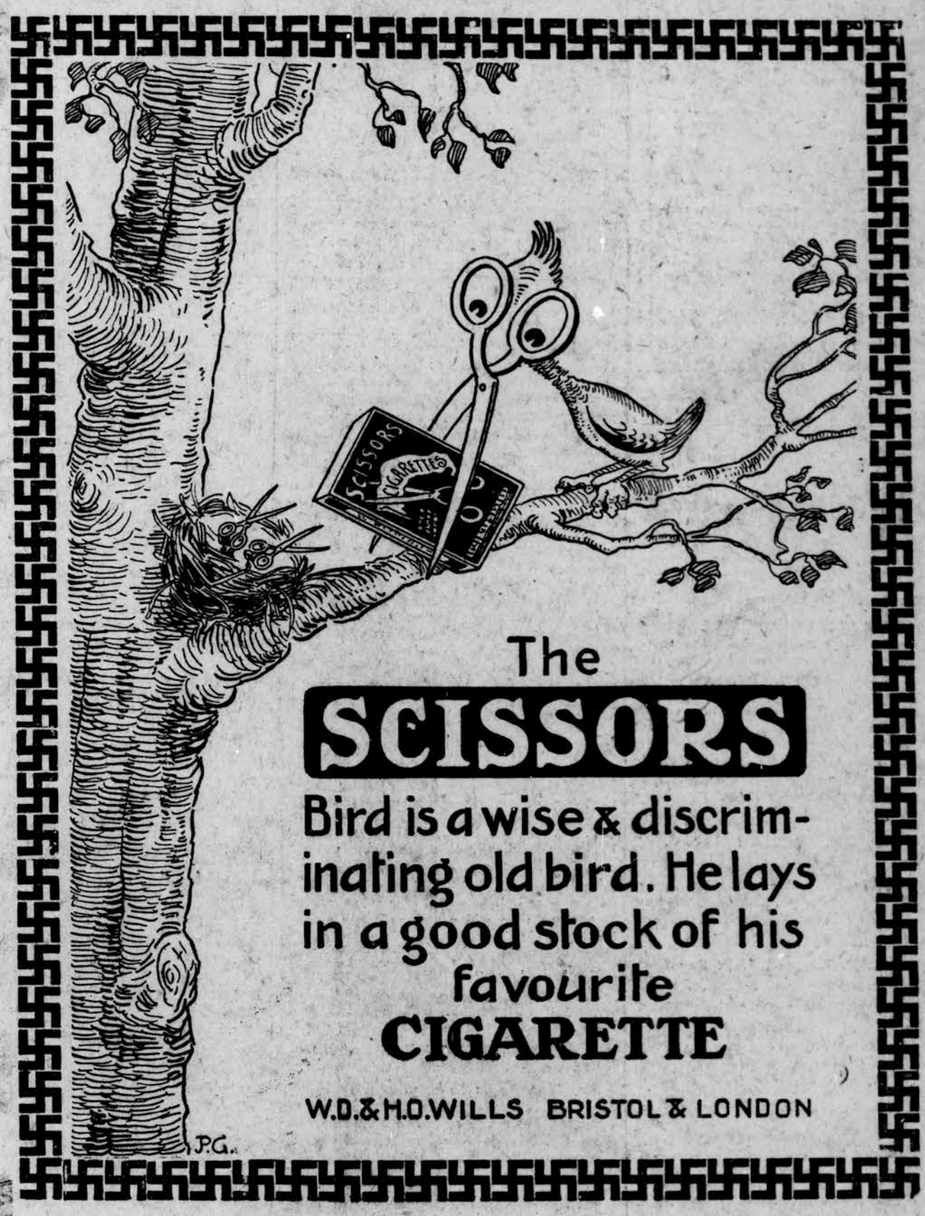

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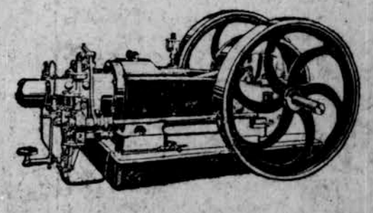

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